ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and
Hotels.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,658—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 1 P.M

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. PERSIA | 7,951 | S. Barcham | 6th Sept. |
| * EGYPT | 7,912 | J. Chellew | 13th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7,558 | K. H. Gordon | 20th " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5,794 | T. Leigh | 27th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7,912 | J. Chellew | 4th Octr. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5,794 | F. N. Tillard | 11th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5,794 | T. Leigh | 18th " |
| * ORIENTAL | 5,324 | F. N. Tillard | 25th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT,

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | V. Gutman | 4,194 | 1st Oct. 1902. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Androvich. | 4,119 | 1st Nov. 1902. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 960. | Rs. 397-8. | Rs. 155. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| a NIPPON | Klausberger | 6500 | 25th Oct |
| a TRIESTE | E. Mecozzi | 6095 | 29th Nov. |
| a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | T. Rassevitch | 4400 | 17th Dec. |

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viz Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | T. Rassevich | 4,400 | 23rd Sept., |

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TIROL | Baron Brolfeit | 3,771 | 23rd Oct., 1902. |

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saxoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | THURSDAY. |
| TONKIN | 6,363 | Schmitz | 25th Sept. 1902. |
| OCEANIEN | 4269 | Remes | 23rd Oct. 1902. |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Dupuy Fromy | 20th Nov. 1902. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—22 Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Field Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY. PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rates of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LOWER Rates.
SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe keeping, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and Acceptances made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled to ENGLAND made on same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 5. NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and OTHER LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent on Application.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S.S. "SIRSA" 2,610 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th September,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September, 1902.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain F. HORTON, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1902.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES



AT REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in Dock (N. Shed Prince's Dock). All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th August 1902.

### CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are frequently carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

### A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

ON originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Assured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge —Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

### THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(or)
### MITSUI & Co.

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Sakamotocho, Tokio, Japan.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort.
BRANCH OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Soul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Maitsuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, etc.

Telegraphic Address for all the Offices: "MITSUI." A B C and A1 Codes used.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Arsenals, and Railway Bureau; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the famous Miike, Tagawa, and Yamano Coal Mines; and

SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibo, and other Coals.

### WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
[illegible] AND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

### ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

### NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

### THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

### THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

### McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

### REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

### McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

### THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | Age next Birthday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 11 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 6 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 6 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

### MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St.
Bombay.

### WILL OPEN IN OCTOBER.

### MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

### CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

### CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration, The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

### FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!

### DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR

MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other febrigue, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS:

### M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,

24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

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CAPITAL £100,000.

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Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.

MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

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President:—
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Bedford McNeil, Codes
Mosmus and Neal

N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

**NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.**
**(SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO.)**

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO for BOMBAY via GENOA per S. S. "LIGURIA" from NEW YORK, transhipped per S. S." Dec. BALDUINO" ARRIVED 4th instant, are hereby informed that after the departure of the S. S. "LIGURIA" from NEW YORK when Near Cape St. VINCENT on the 22nd inst., it was found that the Cargo in No 3 Hold had caught fire, which necessitated her to pour in it a large quantity of water to extinguish the same. Thus a good deal of Cargo has been burnt and the remaining very much damaged, entailing considerable loss and expenses.

Owing to this who has made the General Average. They are therefore requested to present their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned, sign the average Bond and pay the deposit of 25 per cent. on the Invoice value of their respective goods before the delivery orders are issued to them.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

23, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP lately SUBSISTING between NAOROSJEE NAZIR and AUGUSTUS PERKIRA has been DISSOLVED, and the said NAOROSJEE RATANJEE NAZIR alone will hereafter CARRY ON the BUSINESS of the BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., under that Name.

THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co.,
Bombay, 28th August, 1902.

THE HINDUSTAN PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HINDUSTAN PRESSING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at Sirdars Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 9th September, 1902, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors, Report and the Audited Balance sheet made up to the year ending 31st July 1902.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in the place of the late Mr. Doongersey Bhimjee Shamjee, deceased.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
MUNCHERSHAH N. CHANDABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st September, 1902.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
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Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

THE COURT of WARDS, Madras, is prepared to receive OFFERS of LOANS on behalf of the KALAHASTI and KARVETNAGAR ESTATES now under its management, the amounts required being about 11 lakhs for the former and 88 lakhs for the latter estate. Further information may be obtained on enquiry (preferably personal) at the office of the Court of Wards, Chepauk, Madras. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. R. CUMMING,
Secretary.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

the matter of The Indian Companies Act 1882.
and
In the matter of the MAZAGON SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was, on the 25th day of August, 1902, presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Starling by Messrs. D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co. CREDITORS of the said Company carrying on business at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard on the 22nd day of September 1902, and that any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated the 25th day of August 1902.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attornies for the Petitioners.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Decree dated the 14th day of August, 1902, and made in the High Court, Suit No. 755 of 1901, wherein NARSINHA ANAGONNATH is the Plaintiff and NARAYEN DAJI and others are the Defendants, the said NARSINHA JAGONNATH, NARAYEN DAJI JOSHI, YEMNABAI widow of GOPAL DAJI JOSHI and JANARDHAN GOPAL who claim to be the personal heirs and legal representatives of the late PANDOORANG VISHWANATH JOSHI, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property lately belonging to the said Pandoorang Vishwanath Joshi.

Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 14, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 147 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Third Fotufwady Lane, Bhuleshwar Road, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 275, New No. 1923, Old Survey No. 54, New Survey No. 493, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Wards No. 6254, Street No. 13, and bounded on the East by the property of Tapidas Tribhowandas, on the West by the property of Jamnadas Lalloobhai, on the South by the second Fotufwady Lane, and on the North by the third Fotufwady Lane, and which said premises have been and are now in the occupation of the heirs of Pandoorang Vishwanath Joshi, deceased.—Dated at Bombay, this 2nd day of September 1902.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

THE Acting Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of 1,50,000 TONS of INDIAN COAL under 3 contracts as follows:—

Contract No. 1.—50,000 Tons for use at Madras.
Contract No. 2.—50,000 Tons for use on the North-Western Section.
Contract No. 3.—50,000 Tons for use on the North-Eastern Section.

QUALITY.—The Coal is required for fuel in the Locomotive Engines, and the Tenders must give full particulars of the name of the mine, the owning Company, name of Coal field, and the Coal seam from which the Coal will be supplied, in order that its quality may be known.

QUANTITY.—The coal must be supplied upon all three contracts periodically and at regular intervals in such quantities convenient to the supplier and to the Madras Railway Company as will provide for a monthly consumption commencing in January, 1903, of 4,200 Tons on Contract No. 1, 4,200 Tons on Contract, No. 2, and 4,200 Tons on Contract No. 3.

LATEST DATE FOR TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders marked on the outside "Tenders for Indian Coal" and addressed to the ACTING AGENT and MANAGER, Madras Railway, Nayapauram, Madras, will be received on or before 31st October 1902.

Full particulars as to terms of tender will be furnished on application.

C. E. PHIPPS,
Acting Agent and Manager,
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Nayapauram Terminus, Madras, 28th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT which has come into force from 1st September, 1902.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS at New Sonapore Lane, Breach Candy Road, Lobar Chawl Street, New Line Street and Junction of Popat Wadi, First Colbhat Lane and Kalbadevi Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the respective premises on MONDAY, the 8th September, 1902, at 3-30 p.m., the materials for removal of the following properties:—

All the materials of the properties street Nos. 333-387; 329-331; New Sonapore Lane; 85-90; and 92-94 Breach Candy Road; new land Wadiaji's Fire Temples 291, 1 to 7 and 46 Lobar Chwal Street; 293 1 to 10 and 297 New Line Street and 86-14, 4 and 2 junction of Popatwadi, 1st Colbhat Lane and Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th September, 1902.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARKIS & Co., Ld.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

INCANDESCENT GAS MANTLES of unrivalled strength and durability. Brilliant Light. Fit all Burners.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, New Building, near Crawford Market.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

LAWSON & CO.'S G. SPECIFIC CURES without injection where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. Price Rs. 4.—HOMI BROTHERS, Opticians, New Buildings, near Crawford Market.

BONA-FIDE SALE.—Rare opportunity.—TO-DAY at Crawford's Auction a consignment of WOOLLEN FANCIES, suitable for making clothes, in 3 to 18 yards lengths will be sold piece by piece, to suit all buyers.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policy-holders consulting Mr. E. F. Henderson, C. S. retd., will greatly oblige him and may benefit themselves, by sending him their Policies for perusal and return, REGISTERED. (2) Mr. H's New Pamphlet is ready. Every Anglo-Indian (not being an Insurance Agent) should read it; sent gratis on application—28 Kensington Gardens Square, London, W.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co., Bombay.

MANDOLINES, from Rs. 10, 12, 16, 20, 25, 30, to 150. All genuine Italian, all Musical Instruments Fittings and Music.—KNIGHT, WEYMOUTH & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with bathroom. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

IXL DURRIES in fast colours. New patterns now ready.—Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

SINGLE and PAIR HARNESS.—Brown Leather Single Horse or Pony Harness Rs. 60; Black Leather Rs. 48-8 and 75. Brown Leather Pair Horse or Pony Harness, Rs. 77-8 and 125. Black Leather Rs. 97-8. P ice List on Application.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents.) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SCHOOL BOOTS and SHOES.—Boys and Girls Black or Tan School Boots and Shoes with real standard screwed soles for hard-wear. Shoes from Rs. 1-8, and Boots from Rs. 2-8 per pair according to size.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUTTEE LEGGINGS.—New Stock of Puttee Leggings just to hand, in plain calf or imitation pigskin, Rs. 8 and Rs. 9-8 per pair.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR CAMP USE.—Special "Durbar" Green Waterproof Canvas Combined Holdall and Valise, indispensable for Camp, length 6ft. 6 by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22-8 and 27-8, 6 by 3ft. wide, Rs. 21-8.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents,) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOLID LEATHER KIT BAGS.—We are giving Special value in Kit Bags; they are made on extra strong English Frames, are hand sewn and Guaranteed Solid Leather throughout. No cardboard is allowed in them.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

REAL HAND SEWN.—Gent's Black or Tan hand-sewn Shoes, Rs. 5 and 5-10, and Boots Rs. 6-10 and 7-8. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 32, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods and Oilmanstores by every Mail at Fair Rates.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

APPLES.—Selected Fruit from best varieties English imported Trees, 9 lbs. delivered free by V. P. Parcel Post for Rs. 4. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phonix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFKAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 1 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 21 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by K. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Masagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

PLEASE NOTE.—Our renowned specifics for HYDROCELE and ASTHMA give immediate relief. Perfect cure guaranteed, Price Rs. 5 each, Numerous testimonials. Obstinate cases cured very shortly and satisfactorily. Apply only to P. G. MUKHERJI, V. C. WORKS, Ranaghat, Bengal.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e., 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 18 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription 24s. 6d. per year including Postage.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearings free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Sixteen days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 32 days to 6 months, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolkar Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

"MERIT will sell," and our success in India and all throughout the world has convinced millions about the superiority of our Singer's Sewing Machines, which have won the Grand Prix at the Paris Exhibition.—SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stalls.

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WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE VON MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

EK-DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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| VEUVE CLICQUOT, | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co., | Jerez. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co, | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS. | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL. | Edinburgh |
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN. | Ay. |
| NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE. | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
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| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côte d' Or. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE. | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL. | Budapesth. |
| R. SOHLUMBERGER. | Vöslau. |
| JAMES CATCHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| HENRY WHITEWAY & Co. | Whimple. |
| RUTHERFORD & BROWNE. | London. |
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| WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP. | Aberdeen. |
| SÖHNLEIN & Co. | Germany. |
| STEWART STEWART & Co. | London. |
| NOILLY PRAT & CIE. | Marseilles. |
| COATES & Co. | Plymouth. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
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| Bombay, | Ipoh (Perak) | Hongkong, |
| Calcutta, | Singapore, | Shanghai, |
| Madras, | Kwala Lumpor | Tientsin, |
| Rangoon, | Bangkok, | Hankow, |
| Colombo, | Batavia, | Yokohama, |
| Penang, | Sourabaya, | Kobe, |
| Thaiping, | Manila | New York |
| Medan, Deli (Sumatra), | Cebu, (Philippines), | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 " " " " " 3 "
4 " " " " " 5 "

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent, Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no Instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED:
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Moolton City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „
3 „ „ 6 „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums by small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, when the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd September 1902.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund ..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $ 47,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co.; Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES' LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY, | HANKOW, | PENANG, |
| BANGKOK, | HIOGO, | RANGOON, |
| BATAVIA | ILOILO, | SAIGON, |
| BOMBAY, | LYONS, | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA, | SINGAPORE, |
| FOOCHOW, | NAGASAKI, | SOURABAYA, |
| HAMBURG, | NEW YORK, | TIENTSIN, |
| | PEKING, | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Cawnpore, | Tuticorin, |
| Amritsar, | Bombay, | Zanzibar, |
| Kurrachee, | Colombo, | Mombasa. |
| Steamer Point. | Madras, Mandalay, | |
| | Rangoon, Newara Elya, | |
| | Aden. | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years..... | 5½ Per Annum |
| „ 1 Year ..... | 5 „ |
| „ 6 Months..... | 4½ „ |
| „ 3 Months..... | 4 „ |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Bostan, Jobert, Velpeau, &c., combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

**THERAPION No. 1** in a raw days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

**THERAPION No. 2** for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

**THERAPION No. 3** for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, resident in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

**THERAPION** may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

*A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss of vital energy with other allied infections.*

*A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.*

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy
KALBADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of each for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy G

BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS
GENT'S TAILORS,
AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

### BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Bombay mails of 23rd ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... £93 7-8 ex = 1-3
2½ per cents. Reduced ..... £101 1-2 = — 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... £107 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities... £85 7-8 = do.
Bar Silver In London ..... 24 1-16 = plus 1-16
Do. 2 months hence 24 = unchanged
Do. New York ..... 58 1-8 = plus 1-8
Exchanges on London at Paris, 25·19 1-2 = plus 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London..... 20·43 1-2 = plus 1-4
Exchange on New York ..... 4·86 1-2 = — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent, = unchanged
" Short London Bills 2 7-8 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills 3 1-4 " = "
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3 " = "
6 do. Do. 3.5-8 " = "
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-4 " = "
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2 " = "
Linseed 55, Sept.-Oct. Business done. Tone steady.
Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surat quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5 6-32 plus 4-32. Sold on speculation and for export, 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·65 | 4·65 | 4·65 | 4·69 | 4·69 |
| plus 1 | plus 5 | plus 5 | plus 5 | plus 5 |
| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June. | |
| 4·69 | 4·73 | 4·68 | 4·68 | |
| plus 4 | plus 5 | plus 4 | | |

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 18,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 9,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... Nil.
" Continent ..... 13,000 "
Mid-Uplands ..... 9 1-8
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 8·44 —19
Do. do. March ..... 8·35 —18
Coffee ..... 5 1-2 —1-8
In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 8 5-8
Futures month of Dec. ..... 8·30 — 16
Do. March ..... 8·24 — 14
Closing tone steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 4th September 1902 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 817 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 1,199 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 802 " |
| Rapeseed ..... | 1,877 " |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 626 " |
| Coppereed ..... | 49 " |
| Groundnuts ..... | 659 " |
| Castorseed ..... | 838 " |
| Rice ..... | 3,110 " |
| Myrabollams ..... | 1,054 " |
| Cottonseed ..... | 973 " |

Imports of Treasure—
Silver Bullion Rs. 5,14,770 ex s s Egypt from London.
Silver Bullion Rs. 1,61,161 ex s s Ballarat from Adelaide.
Silver Bullion Rs. 1,42,502 ex s s Ballarat from Shanghai.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 5.

During the week under review there have been many Hindu holidays, and business has consequently been more or less suspended in some markets, particularly the Wheat and Seeds Markets. The favorable reports regarding the growing crops continue to come to hand freely from almost all districts throughout the Presidency, and, it is only in the South that the cry for more rain is still repeated. Another cyclonic disturbance has swept across the country and has given very heavy rain in Guzerat, Kathiawar and Cutch, later on penetrating through Sind to Karachi. After this week's very heavy rainfall in the quite lately distressed districts, a break in the rain is now needed. All crops are flourishing, and the wells and tanks, full of water, there is no anxiety for the immediate future. Reports from Khandiesh, Berars, Central Provinces, Punjab and the United Provinces all state that crops are doing well, and it is only from the South in the districts of Habli, Dharwar and Belgaum, that we hear the absence of rain causes anxiety. We learn from Simla that another depression is forming in the Bay, which report has been the general forerunner of the cyclonic storms which have lately given us the welcome rains right across India, and if the coming depression passes a little to the South of the previous tracks, rain may be received in these parts where it is so badly needed. The Agricultural Bureau Report received in Bombay yesterday morning caused great surprise in many quarters, as it was confidently anticipated that the lowest estimate would be 70 per cent. The actual decrease of 27 per cent. and the accompanying jump in futures in America and Liverpool was totally unexpected. It is reported in Bombay that private information has been received to the effect that this low estimate is generally believed to be exaggerated and that little reliance is to be placed upon it. The drought in the Cotton States of America during the latter half of last month was known to have caused some damage to the growing crop, but it can scarcely be believed that such damage as is estimated by the Agricultural Bureau Report just issued can be correct. With the bumper crop we may expect in India during the ensuing season, and the excellent rain which has lately fallen in all the growing districts, a higher range of prices would be most acceptably for this country, but though we may expect jumps, markets for some little time due to bull manipulations, we do not anticipate any such good fortune, when heavy receipts are coming to hand, and big stocks will weigh upon the market. There is evidently going to be the same mystification with regard to the American crop this year, as we had last year, when estimates varied between 9,680,000 bales of the Agricultural Bureau in December and 11 1-4 million bales of Messrs. Neil Bros. The result has been something over a 10 1-2 million crop. What the coming crop will be remains to be seen. In the meantime the immediate effect in Bombay has been a rise of about Rs. 2 in new crops, with practically the same lagging interest in the market on the part of exporters which has been in evidence for the past two months. The Bureau Report has not yet caused European consumers to turn their attention to Surats, and orders from home are very scarce. So far as Bengals are concerned we understand that the Marwarri dealers have decided not to guarantee any fixed measurement on full pressed bales, as heretofore, and consequently any little enquiry from exporters for early deliveries of this crop is suspended, until this disagreement is settled. We hear of very little business with Japan in old or new crops, and the business passing at Colaba has been confined to small spot purchases daily by the local mills, and lately a little enquiry for ready Bengals by exporters.

The Seeds Markets have been closed for three or four days during the week, and when they were opened there was a distinctly quieter feeling prevailing. Buyers are holding off, and dealers are more keen to part with stocks, following the continued good advices from up country. Linseed has declined to Rs. 9-13 for ready bold seed, with little doing. Rapeseed closes quiet with a decline of one or two annas since last mail left. Poppy seed is quiet but steady with no change in rates. Castorseed has declined to Rs. 25-12 per candy. In new Crops the only business reported is small purchases of gingelly seed, December January delivery, at about Rs. 43-8 for 15 per cent. mixed.

The freight market reflects the general quiet tone prevailing in exports. Bookings are limited, and the enquiry for ready and forward shipments is on quite a small scale at current rates offering. Booking are reported for Liverpool September loading at 10s., Hull, October loading at 9s. 6d. to 10s., and Antwerp November loading, at 10s. Further forward quotations are about as follows, for open ports, with sellers at the rates and practically nothing doing ; December 12s, January 12s, February 13s. 6d., March 14s. and April-May 14s. 6d.

The mail of the 22nd August, arrived in Bombay this morning brought silver to Bombay £70,000 and gold £10,000, also the following Council Bills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Calcutta ..... | lakhs 23·99 |
| Bombay ..... | " 0·30 |
| Madras ..... | " 1·20=30·49 lakhs. |

The mail of the 29th August, due in Bombay about the 12th September, brings silver to Bombay £130,000 and gold £30,000, also the following Council Bills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Calcutta ..... | lakhs, 23·00. |
| Bombay ..... | " 2·40. |
| Madras ..... | " 4·80=30·20 lakhs. |

The mail of the 5th September due in Bombay about the 19th inst. brings silver to Bombay £9,000 and gold £10,000, also the following Council Bills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Calcutta ..... | lakhs 15·60 |
| Bombay ..... | " 3·30 |
| Madras ..... | " 8·10=30 lakhs. |

There was no change from last week in the Council Bill allotment on Wednesday. The thirty lakhs were taken up at Rs. 3 15-16, in Council Bills, tenders at this rate receiving 3 per cent., while the amount for allotment next week remains at thirty lakhs.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 30th August, compared with the previous week :—

| LIABILITIES. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ... | Rs. 2,71,664 | Increase |
| Other Deposits ... | 7,95,313 | Decrease |
| Credits Undrawn ... | 1,96,614 | Increase |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ... | 30,30,019 | Increase |
| Other Assets not Specified ... | 40,524 | Decrease |
| Credits on Securities ... | 4,24,426 | do. |
| Loans do. | 6,16,645 | do. |
| Bills discounted & purchased ... | 2,83,063 | do. |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 93,753 | do. |
| Cash ... | 19,73,253 | do. |

These figures show a decline in the Treasury Deposit of £ 7 1-4 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 2nd September, shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ... | Rs. 22 lakhs | Increase |
| Cash Head Office ... | 19 1-2 " | Decrease |
| Do. Branches ... | 48 1-2 " | Increase |
| Government Deposits ... | 35 3-4 " | do. |
| Bank's Investments ... | 10 " | Decrease |

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay on the 30th August amounted to 3·16 crores, which compares with 1·68 crores in the corresponding week of 1901. This large accumulation of funds represents the present state of trade in Bombay. There is practically no enquiry for money for trade purposes, and crops will be late, it is generally anticipated that the trade demand will not appreciably increase until we are well into November. In the meantime there is no change in the Presidency Banks rates which remain at 3 per cent. per annum in Bombay and Calcutta, but this rate is quite nominal, as money can easily be obtained on the security of Government paper at or about one per cent. per annum. The short loan market remains unchanged with scarcely any enquiry.

The Rupee Paper Market has not shown any very great features of interest during the past week. The fluctuations have been limited to a few annas rise and fall, and there has been little doing since the settlement of Friday last, with the exception of a fairly large option business passing in the bazaar. Stocks carried in our bazaar are now very heavy and though there is a fair enquiry from investors, and a certain quantity is being daily absorbed, the first signs of a demand for money for trade purposes will cause suspension of this enquiry. There is a rumour of an expected demand in London shortly for 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper, but with the daily decline in Consols and the heavy slumps lately experienced in South African mining shares, it seems hardly probable that London will be a market of any importance for this stock for some time to come. Calcutta has not supported our local Bulls during the past week to the same extent as has been lately experienced, and it looks as if the rates now current were nearing the top level for the present. However money is very plentiful, and no difficulty in carrying stocks is to be anticipated for some time to come.

In Exchange the market remains with quotations unaltered and very little business has been reported during the week. Mercantile Paper is scarce, and though there has been slightly more enquiry for forward bills delivery next season, the actual transactions booked are on a very moderate scale. Telegraphic Transfers are said to have been purchased by the Banks at 1s 3 31-32d for September delivery. On the other hand, Bank Wire for ready and near delivery has been available at 1s 3 15-16d daily, and Bank Demand for one or two mail ahead at 1s 3 31-32d. For forward delivery a small business has been done by the bazaar at our last week's quotations.

The following are the market quotations for local Corporation Bonds :—

| | Repayable | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| 4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ..... | 1923 | Rs. 100-8 |
| 4 per cent " " ..... | 1930 | 101-8 |
| 4 per cent " " ..... | 1932 | 102-12 |
| 4 per cent Bombay Municipal ..... | 1923 | 98-4 |
| 4 per cent " " ..... | 1910 | 99-4 |
| 4 per cent " " ..... | 1943 | 93-8 |
| 5 per cent " " ..... Tanna | | 115-0 |
| 5 per cent " " ..... Sanitary | | 114-0 |
| 4 per cent Bo. Improvement Trust | 1950 | 99-8 |
| 4 per cent " " ..... | 1932 | 100-8 |

Prices of Bullion :—
English Bar silver ex duty, Rs. 61-5 Ready.
do. do. do. " " 61-4 1st Settlement
do. do. do. " " 61-4 2nd do.
English Bar gold ..... " " 24-1-3 Ready.

The local Silver Market is overstocked and the dealers have sold, the Banks being the purchasers, to a moderate extent. We hear of nothing passing in gold.

In the Piece-goods Market there is very little life. Clearances are small with very few buyers and only a limited demand from up-country markets. A large line in light white goods is reported to have been done during the week for forward delivery, dealers enquiries however are for standard qualities only and are both few and low priced. Favourable rains and crop reports have made dealers hopeful regarding the future and a change for the better is generally anticipated shortly.

The local Yarn Market is very quiet with scarcely any sales reported during the week.

In Metals we have no improvement to report. The markets all remain very quiet, and we hear of nothing doing in copper and yellow metal, of which prices are again slightly reduced. The small business passing in iron sheets and bars is so trifling that it is not worth recording. All other metals are practically neglected.

The Share Market has improved a good deal and all good securities have gone up in prices more or less during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hand at Rs. 1,272 1-2 to 1,275 ; Commercials have improved to 45. In mill shares Manekji Petits have gone up to 1,725, Centrals to 1540 and Swadeshis to 610 at which rates they have changed hands and are steady, Chinas have changed hands at 475, Currimbhais at 560, Davids are steady at 262 1-2, Standards have jumped to 220 City of Bombay have improved to 570, Colaba Land and Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at and about 390, during the week and are steady at the rate. Kohinoor mill shares have changed hands at 292 1-2 and Queen Mill at 480, Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., mill shares are almost unchanged at previous quotations, Apollos are reported to have changed hands at 1,000 and Hindustan mill shares have gone up to 395 and 390 respectively. Western India have improved to 250 and Indian Manufacturing to 350, Morarjee Mill shares have jumped to 1510, and have changed hands at the rate. Sholapurs also have gone up to 1660, Sassoon Cotton Spinning shares have changed hands at 672 and Sassoon silk shares are unchanged at 400. Press shares are very steady. New Mofussils have improved to 465, New Berars have changed hands at 570 and New Indians are steady at 155. Hingole Press shares have gone up to 177 1-2 cum-dividend. Breul's Cawnpore have improved to 195 cum-dividend. In Railway companies Tapti Valley Railway shares have changed hands at 432 1-2 and 435 cum-dividend, and Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at 550 X. D. In miscellaneous list Badhan Piles are unchanged but steady at 145, Kemps are quiet at 26 , and Treachers are steady at 605. Bombay Telephone have changed hands at 25 3-4, Port Canning Land Improvement Company shares are unchanged at 450 to 452 1-2. Delhi Flour Mill shares have improved to 138 cum-dividend Bombay Flour Mill shares have changed hands at 785 cum-dividend. The rest of the companies are unchanged at previous quotations with little or no business reported in them.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. ..... | 1s 3 29-32d | to | 1s 3 15-16d |
| Bank Demand ..... | 1s 3 15-16d | to | 1s 3 31-32d |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ... | 1s 4 1-8d | | |
| Do | 6 do | do | ... 1s 4 1-4d |
| French Francs 3 do | 30 Days Sight | | ..... 169 1-4 |
| Marks 3 do | do | | ..... 137 1-2 |
| Hongkong | 30 Days Sight | | ..... 129 |
| Shanghai | 30 " " | | ..... 171 |
| Japan | 30 " " | | ..... 151 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ..... | 98-5 |
| 1st Settlement ..... | 98 2 |

Money Market—Tone very easy.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.

SEEDS.—
Linseed.—Tone quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... ... ... | 9 15 |
| Forward | | |

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready | } | 6 2 |
| Do. Forward | | |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready | } | 6 10 |
| do. Forward | | |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | } | 7 3 |
| do. Forward | | |

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... ... ... | 8 9 |
| Forward | | |
| Castorseed.—Tone steady. | | |
| Ready | ... ... ... | 25 12 to 26 |
| Forward | | |

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.
15 per cent. Mixed, Dec.-Jan. ... 43 8

COTTON—

| | Fine | F G. | Good | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms) ..... | ... | 166 1-2 | ... | Jany |
| Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)..... | 176 | ... | ... | Dec.-Jan. |
| Sind Punjab (M.-G.) .. | 177 | ... | ... | do. |
| Khandeish, (M.G.) ... | 177 | ... | ... | Jan |
| Damanganni, Poolgaum. | 193 | ... | ... | do. |
| Akola | | | | |
| Khamgaum | Fair staple ... | 185 | ... | do. |
| Karanja | | | | |
| Broach ..... | ... | 213 1-2 | March. | |

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts for the week ..... | 6 182 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct. to 3rd Sept. | 2,113,572 |
| Shipments for the week, to Europe | 775 |
| Do. China, Japan and Coast Ports ..... | 490 |
| Total..... | 1,175 |
| Shipments from 1st October to 3rd Septemb r :— | |
| Europe ..... | 494, 11 |
| Japan ..... | 5 3,707 |
| China ..... | 91,175 |
| Coast Ports ..... | 11,673 |
| Total..... | 1,121,633 |
| Afloat in Harbour for Europe ..... | Nil |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports ..... | Nil. |

WEEK'S RECEIPTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 6,130 | Bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 36,994 | cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 8,951 | " |
| Rapeseed ..... | 6,478 | " |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 2,656 | " |
| Poppyseed ..... | 3,657 | " |
| Groundnuts ..... | 2,776 | " |
| Castorseed..... | 14,099 | " |
| Rice ..... | 119,906 | " |
| Myrabollams..... | 5,966 | " |
| Cottonseed..... | 33,466 | " |

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—Total Bullion £37,600,000, decrease £300,000; Public Deposits £6,000,000, decrease £2,200,000 ; Other Deposits £41,600,000, increase £200,000 ; Other Securities £27,100,000, decrease £900,000 ; Notes and Gold £33,800,000, decrease £500,000. The Bank's reserve is 53 per cent. of the liabilities.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—LODGE—August 16, at St John's, Norwood, Capt G Anderson, 5th Batta Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt, son of the late Col R Anderson, H M's 58th Regt (Pompadours), to Dorothy Helen, daughter of the late W W Lodge, of "Lloyds."

COOKE—SIMPSON—August 16, at the Parish Church, Lamberhurst, P H Cooke, M.A., of South Square, Gray's Inn, to Frances Lilian, daughter of the late P Simpson.

FEILDEN—GARDEN—August 18, at St James's, Piccadilly, Capt A Feilden to Miss Garden, of Redisham.

HANKIN—THOMPSON—August 14, at St Martin's Church, Bedford, S, son of Lieut-Col F G Hankin, Madras Staff Corps, late H M's Inspector of Prisons, to Ethel, daughter of A R Thompson.

DEATHS

ANGUS—August 28, at Ellerslie, Hampstead, Rev Joseph Angus, D D, late Principal of Baptist Theological College at Stepney, and Regent's Park, London, in the 87th year of his age.

GRANT—August 19, at Rathin, North Wales, Col G C Grant, retired, Indian Army, and late Judge at Karachi, Sind, India, aged 66.

### BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

WHITEHEAD—September 5, at the St George's Hospital, Bombay, Ada, the wife of Captain T. M. Whitehead, R.I.M.S.N. Co. Funeral leaves St George's Hospital, at 4-30 p.m. to-day arriving at the Sewree Cemetary at 5-15 p.m. Friends kindly accept this only intimation.

KAIRAK—September 5, at Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Patel's House, Bombay, Bai Jalbai, wife of Dr. Dosabhai H. Kairak, and daughter of the late Mr. Limjibhoy Dinshaji Davar. Funeral this morning (Saturday) at 7 o'clock.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BUTT—August 28, at Malakand, Lieutenant George Berkley Butt, I M S.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 1-45m., 1-45a. Low water, 7-18m., 7-32a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 12 noon.
Address by Mr. J. D. Bharda B. A., on Harbart at John Common High School, Fort, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsi Gymkhana vs. Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana.
Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ralli Brothers C. C.
B. B. and C. I. C. C. vs. Y. M. C. A. C. C.
B. B. and C. I. second XI vs. International C. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets 6h. 11m. High water, 2-32m., 2-46a. Low water, 7-54m., 8-9a.

CRICKET.

Parsi Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

DIVINE SERVICE.—The Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar will conduct Divine Service in English at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 5 p.m. to-morrow. All are cordially invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon per extra s.s Austria will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Monday the 8 instant.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia per extra s.s. Ballarat will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 10th instant.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—His Highness Sir Sayajirao, Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by His Highness the Maharani and two Princes, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Madras and will leave for his capital to-night with the Maharani by the Ahmedabad mail train from the Grant Road Station. The two Princes proceeded to Baroda last night.

PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DAY PRESENT.—"Kamalarka" otherwise "the ever rightly called." Accidents" cures all case of bruised limbs and swollen parts of the body due to accidents, bald heads, diseases of the head, eyes, ears, teeth and gum, inflammation of or pain in any part of body, cough, liver complaints, general debility, worms, delility, anaemia, &c. A bottle costs Re 1, and no home should be without it. Is it not then a thing worthy of being sent as a present on New Year's Day? Mr. Gadgil's Dispensary, opposite Girgaum Police Station, Bombay.—(Advt.)

BAND NOTICE.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. C. A. R. Crommelin and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion S. M. R. (Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 5-45 this evening. (Weather permitting) :—

Quickstep ..... Oriental Guards ..... Stromberg
Overture ..... Morning, Noon and Night ..... Suppe
New Spanish Valses, Mercedes ..... Trinkans
Selection from Gustave Luder's new Play The Burgomaster of Vaile ..... Tout Paris ..... Waldteufel
Berrish March Across the Desert ..... D Clyston
GOD SAVE THE KING.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sumro charged one Bhima Dissa, age 15, with housebreaking and theft by night in the Old Police Court Lane. Evidence showed that one Manajee Cowasjee residing on the first floor of a house in the Old Police Court Lane had gone to Parel with his family for a change about four days ago. On Thursday evening, Maruti Krishna, a Hindu mill hand, aged twenty-six, married his wife Kashibai, aged twenty, by cutting her throat with a knife, and then attempted to commit suicide, first by stabbing himself on the abdomen with the same weapon and, on this failing, by drowning himself. The deceased Kashibai was found in a tank in Ripon Road. The deceased had been for but she had been for the wife of one Hoora Jano, by her mother Balibai, Shah last two years living with Maruti and Gangaram her maternal uncles Govind, M on the ground floor and her brother Dhondo, ar Jacob Circle, of a chavel at Dhobie Road, n ars ago Kashibai's It appears that about three ying his wife husband went up-country, lea When he re- with her uncle Govind, turned about six months after he refused to thus obliged take with him his wife, who was They went to seek the protections of her mother, Thursday mill-hands. Between 9 and 9 o'clock on the accused morning they all went to work leaving the Maruti alone in the house as he had been ailing the past few weeks with fever. About 5 o'clock same evening Maruti's sister, Balibai, and her daughter Kashibai and nephew Dhondoo, aged about fourteen, returned from work and found Maruti lying down on the floor of the room. On seeing them, Maruti asked his sister Balibai and his niece Kassibai to prepare food for him as he was hungry This, they said, they would presently do. Balibai then went to the market to fetch some fish to make curry with, telling Kassibai and Dhondoo to go on with the preparation of the evening meals. After she had left, Maruti gave two rice to the boy Dhondoo, telling him to go and have some tea and biscuit. The boy did so, but when he returned shortly after he found the door fastened from inside. He was knocking at the door when his mother, Balibai, turned up. She also knocked at the door, but receiving no reply from within, picked up a curry stone which was lying on the passage and knocked the door vehemently with it. Whereupon Maruti opened the door and, with a bloodstained knife held in his right hand, said "Don't come forward, I have a weapon in my hand." Being terrified, Balibai and Dhondoo stepped back into the passage and Maruti with clothes stained with blood ran out. Balibai then entered the room and found her daughter Kassibai lying dead on the floor in a pool of blood with her throat cut. Balibai immediately rushed out followed by Dhondoo, raising an alarm "Run, run, my brother has cut my daughter's throat"; and ran in the direction of Ripon Road as far as the Indian Mill. Here she stopped at the gate and sent Dhondoo to inform her brother Gangaram of what had occurred. She and Dhondoo then returned to the room.

The accused Maruti in the meantime was running through Jacob Circle with the knife in his right hand and clothes stained with blood and followed by towns people, when he was noticed by an Irani shopkeeper named Khodadad Gustad, who gave chase, closely followed by policeman No 180IE, and a Mahomedan named Hidenbux Abdulla. The accused ran as far as the old Deodie Ghaut tank, on Ripon Road, where he jumped into the water. A crowd assembled at the tank and as Khodadad approached the accused, who had become desperate went beyond his depth and would have been drowned but the pluck and bravery of the Irani who jumped in and tried to bring the murderer out of the water. The man, however, caught the Irani by the legs and attempted to drag him in. A severe struggle between the two ensued, on noticing which, the police man jumped in to assist the Irani and after him Hidenbux. The united efforts of the three resulted in the removal of the accused from water. It was then found that the accused had several wounds on the abdomen, from which he was bleeding. He was unarmed and placed in a victoria and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his condition having been pronounced by the hospital authority to be dangerous, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was summoned, who recorded his deposition. The accused stated that Kassibai latterly used not to obey him in the same manner as she used to do formerly. This is not however considered to be the motive sufficient to actuate the man to commit the deed. Yesterday morning Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, opened an inquiry on the body of Kassibai when after recording the evidence of Balibai further inquiry was adjourned.

## LORD NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD MATCH,

### DAYRAM JETHMAL SINDH COLLEGE VS. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THIS cricket match was played on the Elphinstone College ground between the above teams and ended in a win for the Medicals by an innings and 6 runs. The following are the scores :—

D. J. SINDH COLLEGE.

| | 1st Innings. | 2nd Innings. |
|---|---|---|
| P. S. Shahani, c Photographer, b Prabhakar | 0 | c Prabhakar, b Photographer ..... 1 |
| J. K. Shahani run out ..... | 0 | c Photographer ..... 0 |
| D. B. Mirchandanani (Capt.), b Prabhaker ..... | 4 | c Kerravalla, b Photographer ..... 0 |
| U. H. Jhangiani, b Devecha ..... | 0 | not out ..... 2 |
| T. M. Maughermalani, c Prabhakar, b Devecha ..... | 7 | b Photographer ..... 0 |
| R. M. Sadarangani run out ..... | 7 | b Sanzgiri, b Prabhakar ..... 2 |
| N. T. Vazirani, b Devecha ..... | 7 | c Sanzgiri, b Photographer ..... 3 |
| R. H. Advani stumped Mody, b Prabhaker ..... | 4 | c Ashourner, b Photographer ..... 0 |
| T. V. Mansukhani run out ..... | 0 | b Photographer ..... 0 |
| H. H. Advani, b Devecha ..... | 0 | c Sanzgiri b Photographer ..... 0 |
| J. A. Gulrangani not out ..... | 1 | c Prabhaker, b Photographer ..... 4 |
| Extras ..... | 1 | Extras ..... 7 |
| Total ..... | 23 | Total ..... 2 |

H. M. COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Innings. | |
| B. S. Photographer, c Shahani, b Sadarangani | 0 |
| N. K. Ashourner, c Maughermalani, b Vazirani | 2 |
| M. K. Irani, (Capt.) c Mirchandanani, b Sadarangani ..... | 13 |
| J. J. Mody, c Advani, b Sadarangani ..... | 0 |
| V. S. Sanzgiri, c Advani b Sadarangani | 7 |
| N. G. Prabhaker, c Sadarangani ..... | 0 |
| M. P. Kerravalla, c Advani, b Vazirani ..... | 7 |
| P. Fonseca, c Mirchandanani, b Sadarangani | 4 |
| Bhedwar, not out ..... | 7 |
| Rabadi b Sadarangani ..... | 1 |
| H. E. Devecha, c Shahani, b Sadarangani ..... | 1 |
| Extras ..... | 15 |
| Total ..... | 49 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prabhaker ..... | 66 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| Irani ..... | 30 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Photographer ..... | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Devecha ..... | 40 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| Kerravalla ..... | 30 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 2nd Innings. | | | | |
| Prabhaker ..... | 64 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| Photographer ..... | 53 | 5 | 5 | 7 |

The following gentlemen have been selected to represent the Grand Medical College against the Deccan College, (Poona) in the Lord Northcote Challenge Shield Match, which is to be played on the Ganesh Khind ground on 9th, 10th and 11th inst. The team will leave Victoria Terminus to-morrow morning (Sunday 7th) by the 9-15 a.m. (Local time.) M. B. Irani (Captain), T. W. Cassels, B. S. Photographer, V. S. Sawzziri, N. R. Ashburner, N. G. Prabhakar, J. J. Mody, H. E. Fonseca, F. F. Kerravalla, H. E. Devecha, J. T. Nariman, (Waiting man—A. D. Rabadi. Umpire—D. M. Raja (Senior.) Scorer—C. M. Mehta.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ..... | 5 | 3 | 18 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pinnaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ..... | 2 | 0 | 22 |
| D Kheteadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi ..... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| E Matharpakhadi, Tarwadi, Chad Naggada, Kamathipur, Tardeo, Byculla and Ist Nagpada ..... | 2 | 1 | 19 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| G Mahim and Worlee ..... | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Water Division ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and unknown... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ..... | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Total ..... | 9 | 5 | 93 |
| Total plague deaths to date ..... | 119,984 | 99,982 | |
| Same date last year ..... | 33 | 26 | 122 |

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## RECOGNITION OF MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY'S MUNIFICENCE.

A NUMEROUSLY attended meeting of influential citizens was held last evening at the Babula Tank Factory, for the presentation, by a special deputation from Kathiawar, of the resolutions which were adopted at a public meeting held at Rajkote in recognition of the valuable services rendered to the people of Kathiawar, during the years of the famine, by Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, the well-known Borah philanthropist of Bombay. Among those present were representative citizens of all classes of Bombay Society, Europeans, Parsi, Hindu, and Mahomedan. The hall of the assembly was decorated with palm leaves, ever greens and festoons of flowers for the occasion. Mr. Adamji was heartily cheered as he entered the hall.

Mr. Bhupatrai Tribumjee Vaishnav, one of the honorary secretaries of the public meeting held in Rajkote, addressing the meeting said :—

Sheth Adamjee Peerbhoy and Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure to tell you that my friend Mr. Kevalram and myself are much indebted to the public of Kathiawad for their having entrusted to us a very welcome and cheerful task, and I hope that you also will be greatly delighted to hear the accounts which I will just narrate. Before I enter upon the details of the work which has brought us here I must sincerely on all on behalf of my colleague and myself for the favour you have done us by meeting here to-day (van. though there may be many important calls on your valuable time in connection with the school, First, Intermediate and matriculation examinations) to-day arriving at the Sewree Cemetary at 5-15 p.m. Friends kindly accept this only intimation.

Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, J. P., Sheriff of Bombay, and Khansahib Hind Gold Medallist, is, as you all know, born in the native of Dhoraji in the Province of Kathiawad. He came to settle in Bombay since 30 odd years ago, and by his energetic and honest efforts, he amassed a good deal of money. Naturally a question would arise how he has spent and is spending his accumulations whether the money is spent in charity or luxury. From the very trait of Sheth Adamjee's character, one would feel with certainty that he must be spending it in works of utility and charity. It requires no mention what he has done for the city of Bombay, but you all with, I am sure, him whom you will know that keeping afresh in his mind his native place, he spared neither pains nor money in relieving suffering humanity of the place and province of his birth. You all are aware that Kathiawad was visited by a dire famine in the famine year 1899 (A. D. 1900) and that it lasted for three successive years, desolating the unprecedented calamity that had befallen the Province, he at once ran to its assistance by munificent generosity. He spent 6 lakhs of Rupees for the alleviation of the distressed without distinction of caste or creed, whose tale goes to 22 lakhs. For his this general help the public of Kathiawad thought it a moral duty imposed on them to express their feelings of gratitude to the Sheth. For this purpose a large, influencial, and represented committee was formed. On behalf of this committee, the Secretaries Mr. Kevalram and myself invited the public of the province to meet in Rajkot on the 20th August 1902. The call was readily responded by all classes of the people, and a mass meeting was held on the day in the Darbar Hall in Rajkot Civil Station. You all will be pleased to learn that Mr. H. O. Quin, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad, kindly accepted the chair. He eulogized the charity of Sheth Adamjee in these words (reads Mr. Quin's speech.) I, as one of the secretaries, submitted to the meeting the account of Sheth Adamjee's charities in the last three famine years of Sr. 1899 1900 and 1901 (Reads Mr. Bh

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NOTICE.
CORONATION DARBAR,
DELHI,
JANUARY 1903.
PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, hereby invites Tennis Players from any part of India to compete for a valuable trophy (which will take the form of a handsome Silver Cup) at the forthcoming Imperial Durbar at Delhi during the end of December, 1902, and the beginning of January, 1903. His Highness proposes to hold the Tournament for Gentlemen only, and suggests that singles only be played; if, however a sufficient number of entries are forthcoming, doubles also may be played. The Tournament will be open for professional as well as Gentleman players. Those desiring to participate would oblige very much by stating if they have ever taken part in a Tournament before, and if so, against whom they played, and if they won or lost; this information is required to facilitate the arranging and preliminary arrangements generally. It is requested also that those wishing to take part, will kindly forward their names to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, to H. H. the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, Punjab, before the 1st November next. All Entries free.



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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3,423 tons, Captain C Hugill, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain R N Jones, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Idzumi Maru, 2,312 tons, Captain F W Horton, will sail to-day, for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Rauna, 3,363 tons, Captain T P Babb, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 23rd August, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, 919 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 3 cabin and 88 deck passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2,717 tons, Captain L Belsito, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hongkong, 12th August, brought a general cargo and one cabin and 8 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's steamer Muke Maru, 4,081 tons, Captain M Yagi, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Duff, Mrs Brey and infant, Mr and Mrs E O Brownlow, and Miss Brownlow.

### MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pomone .....Comdr H Jones, R N.....Cruiser
* H M S Magdala.....Capt G H Hewett, R N .....Turret Ship
* Torpedo Boat No 106...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N .....
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr J O Powles, R N .....
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N .....
* 4 Torpedo Boats .....
R I M S Canning .....Comdr R W W Gordon...In Marine
R I M S Investigator.....Comdr T H Heming R N .....Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr Rowsell.....Indian Marine
Margarita.....Capt Baddeley.....Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia.....Turret-ship

* Indian Defence Ships.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 5.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tanasserim | | | | Receiving Hulk | |
| Shahnoor | 2198 | Smith | | | E Tajbhoy |
| Alifar (Schr) | 66 | Nacoda | | | D Anandjee |
| Crescent | 804 | Rathe | | | M H Cassum |
| Terrier | 1008 | Kamfjard | | | R S & Co |
| Pemba | 986 | Grand | | | M M & Co |
| Pekin | 2592 | | Japan | | M M & Co |
| Kilwa | 903 | Hirst | | | M M & Co |
| Kangra | 1478 | Raddock | | | M M & Co |
| Aarvak | 555 | Faye | Stream | 2-9 | C Narayendas |
| Muzaffari | 1397 | Maloney | P Gulf | 14-9 | B&P S N Co |
| Nurani | 2870 | Morgan | | | T M & Co |
| Canara | 1215 | Stebbing | Calcutta | 17-9 | M M & Co |
| Basra | 2333 | " Ibs | | | M M & Co |
| Egypt | 4912 | Crellow | | | P & O Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Idzumi Maru | 2312 | Horton | Kobe | 6-9 | N Y Kalaha |
| K | Haidari | 1593 | Hill | Jedah | 11-9 | B & P S N Co |
| L | Mahanadi | 547 | Hossein | | | Shepd & Co |
| M | Sultan | 1781 | Ahrens | Zanzibar | 2-9 | A Strandes |
| O | Moshtari | 1111 | Davison | P Gulf | 16-9 | B&P S&Co |
| Q | Kt Commander | 2731 | Durant | Hull | 6-9 | K N & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ponani | 552 | Mahmed | Bhowagar | 6-9 | Shpd Co |
| Satrunji | 547 | Ahmed | Karachi | 6-9 | Do |
| Saba'mail | 524 | Ebrahim | Mangalore | 5-9 | Do |
| Courland | 799 | Hall | Goa | 6-9 | Do |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Renee | 2831 | Craig | Calcutta | 7-9 | T M & Co |
| 2 Doo Balduin | 3014 | Canepa | Genoa | 15-9 | R S N Co |
| 4 Carel | 2960 | Schinto | China | 12-9 | Rubattino Co |
| 6 Ballarat | 2960 | Peters | China | 10-9 | P & O S NCo |
| 7 Sras | 1675 | Whitehead | Zanzibar | 9-9 | M M & Co |
| 8 Muki Maru | 4081 | Yogi | Kobe | 6-9 | Y Kaisha |
| 9 Austria | 4879 | Androvich | Calcutta | 8-9 | A L S N Co |
| 12 & 13 Persia | 4793 | Barcham | London | 6-9 | P & O Co |
| 14 Dumra | 762 | Hurst | Karachi | 5-9 | M M & Co |
| 15 Eden Hall | 2332 | Jones | Karachi | 7-9 | K N & Co |

MERE WEATHER DRY DOCK.

Caledonia ..... 3529 Gordon.....London ..... 20-9 P & O Co

### ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Egypt s ..... | Chellow ..... | London Aug 15 |
| | Basra s ..... | Babb ..... | Calcutta Aug 23 |
| | Muke Maru s ..... | Yagi ..... | Yokohama |
| | Ikhona s ..... | Willsher ..... | Calcutta, Aug 23 |
| | Port Stephen s .... | Gray ..... | Colombo, Aug 31 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Dumra s ..... | Hirst ..... | Karachi |
| | Umballa s ..... | Hugil ..... | Rangoon, &c |

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Eden Hall, Jones, for Karachi.
" Idzumi Maru, Horton, for Kobe.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Capri, for China, &c.
" Java, for Persian Gulf.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
Sept. 2—Sir Adams, Fowler, Saleef 16th Aug.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 2—Sirs Islanda, Okara and Pohemia.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Arrived from |
|---|---|---|
| 30 | Flamingo ..... | Calcutta |
| Sept. 2 | Clan Ross ..... | Virapatam |
| | Ionian ..... | Colombo |

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 4.
The P. &O. Company's s. s. Mazagon (extra) left here yesterday morning for Bombay.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 5.
The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 20th ultimo arrived here at noon to-day.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR LONDON.
Persia s—6 1-2 cwt ivory, Ebram Passia.
Caledonia s—5,000 cwt mangoor and 1.50 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.
Kt Commander s—6,919 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwt cottonseed and 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Wasjee Becher; 256 cwt myrabollams, E Cooversey.

FOR HONGKONG.
Izumi Maru s—3 cwt kismis and 12 cwt jardaloo, Narsiman Maneckjee; 35 cwt kismis, Yan Shun and Co; 103 cwt gum, A H Mowjee and Co.

### HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 6

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.
For Consent Decree.
204-02—R M Mehta—Bai Dhondibai widow and another vs Bai Manchabai widow and another—Little and G and D D Romer.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.
147-02—Smetham B and N—Haribai Juggonnath vs Merwanjee Nesserwanjee—Wadia and G. Part heard.
319-02—Payne G S and M—Volkart Brothers vs Nanoey Khoraj and Co—Little and Co.
Long Causes.
261-01—Edgelow G and W—Rao Bahadur Manockchund Kamarchand vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoothi and others—Ardeshir H and D.
662-00—D D Romer—Kashinath Jewan Gawand and another vs Jeewan Manglis Gawand and others—Mirza and M and M and M.
128-01—Muljl C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Khooshaldas Dajibhoy and others—M C and V.
80-02—Muljl C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others—Dipbtary and F.
130-02—Little and Co—Chaturbhoj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.
725-01—Matubhai J and M—Kasturbhai Manibhai and another vs Eknath Raghunath and others—Bhalchandar K and S.
829-01—Mansukla D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bicknell M and M.
380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.
862-00—Mansukla D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.
660-00—Smitham B and N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.
421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Poeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.
216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kallandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. For trial on merits.
328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Jugbhordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING,
After Chamber business is over,
Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.
603-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagoobai widow and another vs Ramjee Govindjee—Unwalla and P.
Short Cause.
259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs J S Smith and another—Little and Co, part heard.
132-93—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdul Karim, &c.—Dikshit and D.
With Consent Suits.
121-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sallaymahomed Allarakhia vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mulla and M.
2-02—Muljee C and V—Gungajar Ukerda vs Bai Jethabai widow—Wadia and G.
35-02—Mansukla J and H—Jowraj Dowjee vs Madhawdas Goculdas Pagar—Little and Co (for postponement).
29-01—Little and Co—Jugmohandas Vurjeevandas vs Jootha bhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.
Long Causes.
750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hargovandas Jugjiwandas and others vs Anpoornabai widow and others—R P Mehta.
98-02—Khunderao and S—Jetha Nursey and another vs Kastoor Trioma and others—R P Mehta.
663-01—Matubhai J and M—Kursondas Purshotumdas and another vs Sundernath Khoto and others—M J & M Testamentary Suits.
17-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Durgbaprasad Purbhoodas and others vs Balabhai Gowrishunker—Captain & V.
5-02—Wadia and G—Jaljeejee Purmanund and others vs Goswami Shri Purshotumlalje Maharaj—Tyabjee D and Co.
7-02—Madhowjee V—Mooridhur Goolabdas and others vs Munguldas Bhugwandas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice ASTON,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
802-71—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs N C Macleod and others—Payne G S and M.
189-02—Jamasjee and H—Heerjee Bhojraj and another vs Hanmantrao Jagojee and others—Wadia and G.
231-02—In person—Motichund Premaji and others vs Dulaji Tolokchand and others.
408-02—M B Chothia—Sama Sukhmji and others vs Runchordas Vundrawandas—Edgelow G and W.
415-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Nemchund Mclapchund vs Raghunath Muljee.
445-02—M B Chothia—Kalkhuroo Hormusjee Billimoria and another vs Haji Esmail Cassum—Chitin V.
450-02—Framji and D—Bapujee Sorabjee Framjee and others vs Runchordas Soorjee.
451-72—In person—Lalbhai Tejumlal vs Chandulal Dalavkhram (for consent decree).
453-02—B Raghvaya Runchordas Bahaji vs Narayen Govind Ranade and another—In person.
464-02—Captain and V—Hajee Gani Hajee Oosman vs Mahomed Hoosen Hajee Saleymahomed.
473-02—Craigie L and C—Gordhundas Khatao vs Hakim Mahomed Hamal—Namejees and R.
443-01—Pestonjee R and K—Shapurjee Ruttonjee Sethna vs Byramjee Dinshaw Tarapurwalla.
38-01—Chitnis and M—Nagchund Dalthoy vs Keshowlal Mowjee—Matubhai J and M.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
29-02—In person—Gokuldas Brahmachari vs Shantaram Narayen Datcolkar and others—Bhalshunker K and G.
Undefended New Long Cause.
29-02—Mulla and M—Hormusji Jevanji Patel vs Vithaldas Manjee and others.


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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.


The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902.


## "HAMLET AND THE WASTE OF LIFE."

THE Hon'ble the Rev. Dr. Miller, C. I. E., Principal of the Madras Christian College and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, has just issued through a local publisher a comely little volume entitled "Shakespeare's Hamlet and the waste of life." In it he traces out what he terms the ground-plan or artistic construction of the drama, giving an outline of the leading thoughts which Shakespeare has embodied in his most famous play, and draws a study of the characters of the personages who walk through it, moral lessons for the benefit of the youth of this country and the youth of any other country wherein it may be read. Dr. Miller brings prominently into notice Hamlet's tendency to ruinous delay, the tendency to turn aside from deeds and "unpack the heart with words" and many another tendency which makes life profitless and ineffective. The principal lesson he would have them learn is that a man may possess wealth of mental and even of moral power, may think many a lofty thought and cherish many a noble feeling and yet, because the sense of duty is weak in him or wanting, may be in deadly danger of so failing to fulfil the purpose of his being that his wasted life will be "cast as rubbish to the void when God has made the pile complete". By dint of perseverance and giving a little elasticity to logic, and play to the imagination, precisely the same lessons may be drawn from the story of "Mother Hubbard", and the character of the heroine, minus the feigned or real madness, proved to bear very strong resemblance to that of Shakespeare's hero. The only difference is that one would be taken seriously, the other not. The predilection of an evangelist is inevitably to find "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones" and both good and bad in everything. And we have the good, bad and indifferent of each individual character in Hamlet laid out before us for inspection in this little volume. Dr. Miller, as becomes a teacher, is blind to the faults of none of them, and to their virtues nothing more than kind. We would have had him find good in each and every one of them He will not deny that none was wholly bad, but nowhere does he discover to us unexpected virtue, while to some, Horatio for example, he is [illegible] Horatio to become the "candid friend" of Hamlet, and observes that it is a poor kind of friendship that sees a friend going far astray but makes little attempt to set him right. Considering Hamlet's skill with the foil and his quick temper, the calm, tactful demeanour of Horatio was best in his own interests as well as those of Hamlet.

But we have begun with the least first. Dr. Miller rejects the theory of Hamlet's madness as the operative cause of his moral failure and of the tragic fate which he brings on himself and others. If that were so, Hamlet would have had no charm for Dr. Miller. There would be no instruction in the play, he says, for moral lessons can be drawn from the conduct, as they contribute to the benefit, only of sane men. Hamlet was not mad at the time of his first interview with the ghost. It would have been quite sufficient to derange the mind of most ordinary people, to meet a ghost "in the same figure, like the King that's dead". Its appearance harrowed Horatio with fear and wonder though it spoke not to him. And Dr. Miller seems to overlook the fact that in our introduction to Hamlet, the Queen upbraids him for his "nighted colour" and his "vailed eyes" and he forthwith goes into a fit of melancholy during which he regrets that the Everlasting hath fixed "his canon 'gainst self-slaughter". Symptoms of suicidal mania, a latter-day physician would have said. But Dr. Miller prefers to think that Hamlet had a nature perhaps predisposed to madness but that the taint is assuredly not developed when the play opens. He will not have it, however, that his madness was nothing but pretence throughout. The theory as to the greatness of the task and the inability to perform it, is not held to afford the explanation. Hamlet's misfortune was that he wanted the sense of duty, says Dr. Miller. He recognised to the full the rightness of what he was commissioned and promised to perform. Yet he let days pass into months and months into years without once gathering up the forces of his mind to think out any method of performing it. "There could hardly be better proof that in that nature which in many ways, or rather in almost every way, is noble the feeling is not at work which makes it unbearable to some men that the right thing should remain undone". It was a defect of most people in Denmark at the time, and there was no one whose example was calculated to encourage the development of a sense of duty. Polonius was a selfish politician. Laertes, with much energy and good feeling, showed hardly a trace of conscience. Rosencranz and Guildenstern were self-seekers; Ophelia, a sweet, loveable, self-denying creature, according to Dr. Miller and very many other people, but a pretty imbecile at best, according to the standard of to-day. Hamlet's moral environment was not ideal. The truth is he was left very much to his own resources. No one but himself knew the full extent of his mission, and he took no one into his counsel as to how it should be performed. We prefer Goethe's theory of Hamlet's failure. "To me, it is clear that Shakespeare sought to depict a great deed laid upon a soul unequal to the performance of it. In this view I find the piece composed throughout. The impossible is required of him, not the impossible in itself, but the impossible for him. There is an oak tree planted in a costly vase, which should have received into its bosom only lovely flowers; the roots spread out, the vase was shivered to pieces."

It was by the example of men's lives then, that Shakespeare sought to teach not by the precepts he puts into the mouths of his most prominent puppets. Polonius' advice to his son is by some accounted to surpass that of Lord Chesterfield's painstaking efforts. There are lessons in it applicable to the student of Madras as well as of Elsenore or Wittenburg. And of Laertes to his sister might be commended to every sister in Madras or elsewhere. But it is Dr. Miller's object to show how men wasted their lives in Denmark. He does not show how that waste might have been avoided, unless Hamlet had been prevented killing the King, Polonius and Laertes and the King from his careless use of poisonous drugs. Polonius lived a good life and was doubtless a wise man to have attained and retained his high office in the State. Even in his dotage he was not less entitled to respect than many a British statesman of a later day, and his wisdom at the time he is represented to have lived would be accounted phenomenal. However, Dr. Miller thinks differently. He pronounces Hamlet, Polonius and Laertes to be morally degenerate—something worse than failure being written across the record of their lives. The evil in Hamlet he believes to have been in thought divorced from action; in Laertes of action divorced from thought; and in Polonius of action based on thought which is not thought, which is not living to the man who imagines he thinks it. In King Caudius he finds a few redeeming features; in the Queen only in her love of Ophelia and Hamlet. He brings accusations against the lady which there is not one tittle of evidence to substantiate, a most cruel thing to do. Had it not been in accordance with the custom of the time, even a King could not have married his brother's widow, and so soon after his decease. Hamlet disapproves of the proceeding but not another individual in the play. Still Dr. Miller has drawn impressive lessons from the play and as none of the persons he mentions is a living being able to defend himself, no one need complain if the learned doctor has traduced them for the purpose of pointing the road to better things.

PROGRESS IN THE PUNJAB.

IN spite of severe visitations of famine and plague, the facts revealed by the last census show that the ten years between 1891 and 1901, were a period of progress for the Punjab. Moreover, when the present condition of the people of the province is compared with that of thirty years ago, a very marked improvement is visible. Whatever may be the case in respect of other parts of India, in the Punjab, at any rate, there is nothing to justify the assertion that the people are steadily becoming poorer. The facts point all the other way. Industries in the Province are increasing, the needs of the people are growing, and at the same time their prosperity has so advanced that they are now able to gratify luxurious tastes that were not permissible thirty years ago. Much of this improvement can be directly placed to the credit of British administration. To the conspicuous success of the irrigation schemes in the Punjab has been due an increase in agricultural cultivation which has more than kept pace with the increase of population. At the same time education has been at work, its influence on the economic condition of the people being especially apparent during the last ten years. In that period technical instruction has been developed, and simultaneously industrial enterprise has been extended, this together with the agricultural advance creating a demand for labour which has had the effect of greatly increasing wages in many districts. The recently issued report on the material progress of the Province during the decade 1891 to 1901 shows that, leaving out the newly created North-West Frontier Province, the population is over twenty-four and three-quarter millions. On the original area of the Punjab the census revealed an increase of 7·26 per cent. during the ten years, and of 4·81 compared with the population in 1854. In the British districts, setting aside the Kurum Valley and the trans-frontier territories, the cultivated area a decade ago amounted to 40,424 square miles, and in 1899-1900 the area had increased by 3,163 square miles, the total area in square miles being 43,587. For much of this great extension the Chenab Colony is responsible, the cropped area in that tract comprising 1,504,642 acres. One of the satisfactory features of the report appears in the statement that the proportion which the rural population bears to the whole remains remarkably constant, the slight tendency of the urban population, to increase faster than the general population observable in 1891, having virtually disappeared. There is, we are told, no trace of that general movement of the people to the towns which is so marked in Western Europe, though there is perceptible movement towards the cities. One natural effect of modern developments is seen in the diversion of centres of trade and manufacture in consequence of the appearance of railways. Small country towns not touched by the railway lines have suffered by through trade being diverted to more convenient centres, and at the same time important grain markets have sprung into being along the lines where formerly none existed.

The centres of trade have also been influenced by the introduction of steam power which has affected many of the old hand industries. During the last ten years, mills for ginning and pressing cotton have increased from ten to nearly ninety, and there are now five cotton and spinning mills where a decade ago there was but one, though there is yet only one woollen mill in the Province. There are eight breweries and sixteen distilleries, and where there were four ice factories in 1891 there are now fifteen. The indigo industry is the only one which registers a decrease, the number of factories having declined from twenty-seven to twelve. Among other signs of advance it is noted that in even backward trades, uninfluenced by the advent of the factory system, the old dependence of the workman upon the employer is disappearing. Where the artisan was formerly paid mainly in kind and was bound to the capitalist dealer by debt, he is now paid largely in cash, and the increasing demand for labour has improved the position of the workman considerably. In many industries the present stage is that of transition from the guild or caste system to that of free competition between the capitalist and the worker, and to the economic student the position is one of great interest. The change is, of course, only visible in the large centres, for in the villages the artizans still receive their payments in kind. The agricultural population have greatly benefited by the extension of canal irrigation, and the Chenab Colony assisted to relieve the congestion in a number of districts. The extension of canals has enabled more than three and a half millions of formerly waste lands to be brought under the plough during the decade and, in addition, practically all land capable of cultivation with the help of the natural rainfall is cultivated. Wheat is the main crop of the province, and in 1901 the area under this crop was close upon eight and a half million acres, which is a record. Sugar cane shows some decline for which foreign competition is blamed, but on the other hand the cotton crop of the province is increasing in importance. Over 44 per cent. of the cultivated land is worked by the owners; and it is satisfactory to note that already the Land Alienation Act has had the effect of checking alienations. The position of tenants, too, has improved, this it is stated being in some measure due to the demand for labour and tenants on the newly opened lands on the Chenab Canal. Altogether it is impossible to resist the conclusion that, despite the temporary check caused by famines, the condition of the Punjab is one of progress in which nearly all classes of the population are sharers.

REVIVAL OF BOMBAY POLO.

POLO in Bombay, as local lovers and exponents of the game hardly need to be reminded, has been in a bad way during the last five or six years, and for a long period so little interest was taken in the sport that it was allowed to practically die out so far as the participation of a Bombay team in any of the tournaments held upcountry was concerned. Last year a determined effort was made by a few votaries to revive the game in Bombay, and with partial success, as the tournament which was organised after the elapse of several years drew several famous teams including Ulwar, Golconda, and the 20th Hussars. The team which represented Bombay on that occasion had of course no chance of competing successfully with such redoubtable opponents, but it must be gratifying to the few keen spirits, through whose instrumentality a revival of interest in the game was shown, to find that this year their labours have borne fruit in the shape of a victory in the opening round of the Junior Tournament at Poona. It would be difficult to overrate the influence this win will have upon the game in Bombay. It will not only give a much desired stimulus to the sport, but will encourage new players to come forward and be an additional incentive to the old players to further efforts. It may be that the time is not far distant when some of the lost prestige of Bombay as a polo centre will be restored.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt were the Maharaja of Bobbili, the Raja and Rani Pertab Singh, the Hon. Sirdar G. V. Vinoburkar, Nawab Ali Baig, the Hon. Dr. John Pollen, Major General McLeod and Rai Bahadur Juggonnath Borua.

THE following nineteen doctors, sent to India by the Secretary of State in connection with the plague inoculation campaign in the Punjab, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt:—Dr. R. Fisher, Dr. T. Mayer S, Dr. W, Barnes, Dr. C. M. Heatley, Dr. A. R. J. Douglas, Dr. A. Row, Dr. A. Ellis, Dr. T. E. Dobbs, Dr. A. S. McSorley, Dr. A. V. Adam, Dr. C. E. Husband, Dr. E. Thornton, Dr. J. Benson, Dr. P. Wilkinson, Dr. J. Taylor, Dr. R. Gray, Dr. L. Reilly, Dr. W. Somerville, and Dr. T. Warner.

IT is stated that General Olivier, Colonel S. Gillingham, and Mr. T. D. Botha, Boer Officer, will be leaving Ceylon shortly for South Africa.

THE earthquake scare seems to have caused a very uncomfortable feeling among natives all over India. In Simla several communities left their houses altogether. In Calcutta, the sufferings caused by the earthquake in 1897 tended to make the people more particularly terror-stricken. In Bangalore, too, hundreds of ignorant people slept out on the maidan.

IT is understood that an elaborate series of rules will presently issue for the guidance of Volunteers attending the Delhi Durbar. In the meanwhile it has been decided that only adults will be permitted to attend and only such as have been passed as medically fit. The Inspector-General of Volunteers has warned Commanding Officers that "it is no use sending men to Delhi who are rheumatic or who have been suffering from fever, in the hops that the change will do them good."

THE sale of the premises of the Club of Northern India, now in liquidation, is advertised. It may be remembered that the main building was destroyed by fire in May. It seems fairly certain that the premises could be profitably purchased and the main building reconstructed either for a new club or a big hotel. Owing, however, to the heavy losses which have fallen upon the debenture-holders, it would be difficult for the members of a new club to obtain sufficient credit to issue debentures. It is suggested that a Syndicate might be formed to buy the premises, free from all liabilities, build a good club-house and let it on rent to a new club. The profits of the Club of Northern India were roughly about Rs. 15,000 yearly, of which Rs. 9,000 were paid to debenture-holders, Rs. 1,000 to the bank, on account of an overdraft, and the balance was used to reduce liabilities. The income from the sale of liquor from the racquet-court and library alone came to Rs 7,000 annually. It would seem, therefore, that a new club could well afford to pay a handsome rent.

THE "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" states Jan Kubelik's relatives have initiated legal action to have him declared a minor, and for an indefinite period to be placed under the control of a legal guardian.

MRS. MAY HANNA who some time ago secured a separation from her husband, the son of Senator Hanna the great political "Boss," is said to be engaged to be married to an English peer, who fell in love with her just after she kidnapped her own children about a year ago and fled with them to

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## BRITISH OFFICERS AND THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

Mr. Brodrick, General French, General Ian Hamilton and General Kelly-Kenny have started for Germany to attend the German Manœuvres.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

Lord Roberts started from London to-day for the German manœuvres.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE KAISER AND THE POLES.

### STRONG WORDS FROM THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, SEPT 4.

Replying to an address presented by the Provincial Diet at Posen, the Kaiser appealed for the co-operation of people and officials in their unhesitating acquiescence in his policy, the directions of which were in the interest of the Province.

The difficulty experienced by the Poles in accommodating themselves to German conditions of life was due to misapprehension. The assertion that their religion was endangered was a downright lie; nor would their peculiarities and traditions be extirpated. They could retain these, but must be good Germans.

## ASIATICS AT THE CAPE.

### THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

### SIR JAMES HULETT'S VIEWS.

Sir James Hulett, an authority on the South African Native problem and one of the largest employers of Indians in Natal, has been interviewed in London.

He strongly deprecated the introduction of Chinese for labour in the mines. The Indians were free from many objections that characterized Chinamen. Natal owed its prosperity largely to the adoption of Indian labour, and the extension of the employment of Indian labour would hasten the development of the new colonies.

## FURTHER ERUPTION AT MARTINIQUE.

### TWO THOUSAND PERISH.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

A fresh eruption occurred at Martinique yesterday evening. It is stated that 2,000 people perished.

## KAFFIRS IN DAMARALAND.

A band of sixty Damaraland Kaffirs are roaming in the extreme north-west of the Kenhardt district close to the German border, looting and committing outrages. An expedition is being organized. It is understood that the German authorities will co-operate.

## THE WAR.

### INTERESTING STATISTICS.

A blue book which has been issued, states that the total number of troops employed during the war was 448,435, of which 347,159 were from home 18,534 were from India; 30,328 from the colonies: and 52,414 were raised in South Africa.

518 officers and 5,256 men were killed, 1,857 officers and 20,978 men wounded, 554 officers and 15,615 men died of wounds and disease.

## PARLIAMENT.

In the Cape Assembly Sir Gordon Sprigg has introduced four new bills. The first is for a loan of £2,795,400 for improving the harbours of Table Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London and Ossel Bay; the second is for the construction of irrigation works; the third for the construction, equipment and maintenance of certain railways; and the fourth is for a loan of £1,616,277 for railway works.

## THE ST. LEGER.

The following are the chief horses and the betting for the St. Leger:—

Three to one, St. Brendan.
Seven to two, Sceptre.
Fifteen to two, Friar Such.
Fifteen to two, Cheers.
One hundred to eight, Rising Glass.
One hundred to eight, Cupbearer.
Twenty to one, Port Blair.
Twenty to one, Fowling Piece.
Twenty-five to one, Royal Infantry.
Twenty-five to one, Perseus.
Thirty-three to one, Prince Florizel.
Five to one, Condor.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

## THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

### GENERAL FRENCH COMMANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London, the 4th inst., states:—General French assumes command of the 1st Army Corps on the 15th inst.

## AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

### THE EXTENSION OF THE CRIMES ACT.

### NATIONALIST PROTEST.

The "Englishman" London correspondent cables:—The Nationalists propose to hold a demonstration in Phœnix Park on Sunday, to protest against the extension of the Crimes Act to Dublin. The Government are considering the advisability of prohibiting the demonstration, and the question of proclaiming the United League, an illegal association is also under consideration.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of two companies to the Bombay Sappers and Miners and the formation of a Fortress Sapper Company at Aden in connection with the same corps and an army circular will be issued shortly bringing the new units into existence.

The base of the Medical Store Depot is to be withdrawn from Hongkong.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 5.—Hill, Capt, Bo, 20th Inft, off leave from England.

Windle, Major, Bo R. A. M. C, off leave from England.

Mitchell, Capt, Punj, 2 Inniskilling Fus, on leave from South Africa.

Stuart, Lt Col, Punj 2nd P. Cavalry, on retirement from Peshawar.

Young, Capt, Beng R. A. from leave from England.

Firth, Capt, MS, 27th Inft, on leave from Cannanore.

Campbell, Major, MS, R. F. A. on leave from St. Thomas Mount.

Crawford, Major, Punj 5th Gorkhas, from leave from England.

Welch, Vity Lt, Bo A. V. D. on duty from England.

DEPARTURE, SEPTEMBER 5.—Mitchell, Capt, Punj 2 B, I. Fus, on leave to Srinagar.

## YESTERDAY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to-day H.E. the Viceroy made an important speech on the subject of the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

### VICEROY'S SPEECH.

He announced that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught would be present. The Viceroy defended at length the policy of holding a Durbar and showed that the cost would be vastly less than has been supposed and that the benefits to be derived are enormous alike: (1) as a means of expressing homage to the Throne which is a link which binds all races and creeds in India together; (2) as an opportunity for promoting intercourse amongst chiefs and officials who, under the watertight system of administration which prevails in India, are too often ignorant of the systems which prevail away from their own locality; (3) as a means of encouraging arts and industries. He went on to show that everything is being done on the most economic scale possible; that much of the money expended will come back to Government in railway, postal, telegraphic and other receipts, and pointed out that whatever might have been the case a few weeks ago, the rain which had since fallen had removed all anxiety of any great and widespread famine. At the same time H. E. reminded his hearers that the Government of India had kept the promise made on the occasion of the last famine not to refuse a single rupee that could be asked for the saving of life from famine, and declared that what was spent on the Delhi Durbar would in no case be taken from funds devoted to famine relief.

Taking up the simile which had been suggested by some of his critics, he declared it was neither true that Rome was burning nor that Nero was fiddling. The Viceroy then went on to say that there was no truth in the rumours which has been abroad to the effect that he had any intention of resigning his appointment after the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

The following are a few extracts from the speech: To the last there is nothing strange but something familiar and even sacred in the practice that brings sovereigns into communion with their people in a ceremony of public solemnity and rejoicing. After they have succeeded in their high estate every sovereign of India or of parts of India did it in the old days. Every Chief in India, the illustration may even be carried as far as titled noblemen and zamindars, does it now, and installation Durbar is an accepted and acceptable feature of ceremonial life from one end of the country to the other; if this is so in all grades of our social heirarchy, how much more important and desirable it is that it should obtain in the highest. I find, for my part, in such a ceremony much more than a mere official recognition of the fact that one monarch has died and another succeeded. To millions of people in their remote and contracted lives this can make but little difference, but community of interest between a sovereign and his people, to which such a function testifies and which serves to keep it alive, is most vital and most important. Society in all ages has sought a head to whom it has been prepared to pay riverse, and kingship is a popular form that has been assumed by this almost universal instinct, but it is in proportion as superiority thus willingly acknowledged by subject classes to be merely official and titular, and as King becomes representative as well as figure head of his people, that relationship is of value to both of them. The life and vigour of a nation are summed up before the world in the person of its sovereign; he it is who symbolises its unity and speaks for it in the gate. Here in India, it is for the first time under the British Crown that this unity has been attained and that the entire continent has acknowledged a single ruler. The political force and the moral grandeur of a nation are indisputably increased by this form of cohesion and both are raised in the ... by the administration of its reality. There is another point of view from which such a display as having far more than a superficial value in all our various divisions in this country, divisions of race, and class, and custom, and creed. The one thing that holds us together and subordinates things, that make for seperation to compelling force of union, is loyalty to a common head, membership of a same body, politic fellow-citizenship of the same empire. The more we salise this, the happier will be our individual lives and the more assured our national destinies. It is therefore as an act of supreme public solemnity, as a demonstration to ourselves of our union and to the world of our strenght, that I regard the Delhi ceremonial, and certainly as no mere pageant intended to dazzle scenes for a few hours or days and then to be forgotten to my mind, Lord Lytton who was first in British times to inaugurate such an imperial durbar as we propose to hold, though in different circumstance and on a smaller scale, is an example characterised both by statesmanship and imagination. I have not a doubt that much good flowed from the Imperial assemblage of January 1877, and under blessing of Providence I firmly believe that similar and even larger results will follow from the ceremony of January 1st, 1903. Of course the occasion would be made both more solemn and more historic if the King-Emperor were able to be present in person and could place the crown of all India upon his own brow. Long ago when we were first formulating our plans, I ventured to present this aspect of the case to his Majesty, the idea was most agreeable to him and he would have greatly rejoiced to be able to carry it out. His love for this country has always been great, and I venture to affirm that he is as proud to be the first Emperor of all India as the late Queen Victoria was to be its first Empress. But duties of state are too absorbing to permit his Majesty to be absent from England for so many weeks as would have been required, and he was compelled to desist from gratifying a wish that would otherwise have had for him the greatest attractions. In these circumstances, news will be received with delight that his Majesty has deputed his brother, the Duke of Connaught, to represent the Royal Family at the approaching Durbar. The presence of the Duke and Duchess, who have already spent so many happy years in this country, and who are so universally oved by all classes of the people, will lend to our proceedings a distinction that they would otherwise have lacked, and will bring home more directly to all India the vivid and personal interest of the sovereign. We shall feel that our King is in a certain sense with us in the person of his brother, and that as it was not in his power either to attend himself or to depute the heir apparent, whom we all hope to welcome at a later date, his Majesty has taken the best means of testifying to India his profound sympathy and regard. Again, in this country, I think that it is an equal benefit to British administrators from different provinces to meet there, as many a man in Madras who has never seen Punjab or even a man in Bombay who is wholly ignorant of Bengal. (The Viceroy is almost the only man in India who has had a chance of knowing the whole country and of applying comparative test to people who are apt to complain of an iformity in Government.) I can assure them that differentiations of system and plan in India are amazing. I am not a person to wish to blot them out, but I do say confidently that an occasion like the Delhi Durbar, when soldiers and civilians from all parts of India will meet, not for a few hours or a day, but for a fortnight, and can compare notes and exchange ideas with each other, will be fraught with incalculable advantage both to participates and to the administration which they serve. I have, as is known, endeavoured still further to utilise the opportunity in a practical spirit by arranging for a great exhibition of Indian art manufactures to be held at Delhi at the same time. I confidently assure the public that they will be greatly astonished at the range, variety and beauty of this exhibition. Whether it is true that old Indian arts are being killed by European competition, is a charge that is frequently brought by those who do not make the smallest effort to keep them alive themselves; or whether they are perishing from this apathy, or whether India merely provided, as I suspect, an illustration of a world wide law, fact remains that the proceeds of extinction has not been carried nearly so far as many suppose, and that artifices still exist in India, even in these days of commercial ideals and debauched taste, who are capable of satisfying demand for artistic, and beautiful, and rare, if such a demand there be. I cannot pretend by a single exhibition to create it but if it already be in existence, as I cannot but think, though perhaps dormant and abashed, than we may do a good deal, by an opportunity such as this, to revive and stimulate it; for we shall, I hope, both advertise to the world what we are capable of turning out and also, which is much more important, encourage aptitudes and educate the taste of our own people.

The Viceroy then went on to deal with the cost of the Durbar and said:—I cannot help thinking that sensitiveness about expenditure here, which I hope that I may have succeeded in allaying, has been to some extent fomented by the impression that prevailed till a little while ago, that India might also be called upon to pay for a portion of the entertainment of Indian visitors and military contingent who recently proceeded to England to take part in the Coronation festivities there. This was a subject upon which the Government of India placed themselves, some time ago in communication with the Home Government, and as a sequel to this exchange of opinion it was with pleasure that we heard that the Secretary of State had persuaded the Imperial Exchequer to assume the entire cost of all charges that has been incurred in England in connection with the Indian visitors. These include entertainment of Indian chiefs and representatives, and of the contingent representing the Army and Volunteers as well as the entire cost of the India Office ceremony. The principle that each country should pay for its own guests is, in my opinion, incontestable right and it will, I hope, be accepted and noted upon in future. I have now said enough. I hope to show that neither is Rome burning, on the contrary I believe that she stands on the threshold of an era of great prosperity, more most certainly is Nero fiddling. I do not indulge much in prophecy in India, and I cannot say what unforeseen vicissitudes, internal or external, may be in store for us, but humanly speaking we need not anticipate anything that is likely during the few months that intervene between now and January, to prevent us from joining in the Delhi gathering with clear consciences and joyous hearts. It only now remains for us to endeavour to make our celebration in India not less successful than that which has just been carried through in England. A good many eyes in good many parts of the globe will be directed upon the Delhi Durbar in January next, and we shall have an opportunity not merely of testifying the enthusiastic loyalty of India to the King-Emperor in the presence of his brother, but also of demonstrating to the world that India is not sunk in torpor or stagnation but is alive with an ever expanding force an energy. That all India should approach these ceremonies with one heart and voice is my most earnest prayer, and that those who cannot take part in them at Delhi should hold similar rejoicings and be similarly entertained in the neighbourhood of their own homes, it is our hope and desire to arrange. There is one small matter personal to myself which I may perhaps be allowed to mention before I conclude, because it also has a wider bearing. I have seen it assumed in many quarters that as soon as the Durbar is over and this anxiety has been removed, I am likely to resign my office and to flit away to England in pursuit of personal or political ambitions. There, indeed, the past two years similar ... many times during flying about. Both the authors of these rumours and those who give credit to them, do me an unconscious injustice in assuming that I would think of taking my hand off the plough before the end of the furrow is in sight. Not once since I have been in India has any such ideas entered my mind barring contingencies which cannot be foreseen I have no intention whatever of so acting. Much of the work to which my colleagues and myself have set our hands is still incomplete. So long as I receive from them an assistance which has never swerved or abated, and so long as health and strength are given to me to pursue the task, I should regard it as an abnegation of duty to lay it down. Whether the work be worth doing for the sake of the country it is not for me to say but I may be permitted to add that to me, at any rate, it appeals as the highest and most sacred of trusts.

Mr. Ibbetson then introduced the Provident Fund Amendment Bill, which be explained had been suggested by the Madras Government.

Sir Edmund Elles then introduced the Works, Defence Bill, explaining that when large sums of public money have been spent on works of defence it was necessary to provide that they should not be rendered ineffectual and he claimed that every precaution had been taken to prevent the arrangements proposed from pressing unduly on the public.

The Council adjourned to Friday, 26th instant.

## HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P and O Company's steamer Persia, Captain S Barcham, to Marseilles and London:—

Ali Mr Justice Ameer
Allen Miss E K
Anderson Mr
Anderson Master E
Anderson Miss
Hart Mr M A
Barrett Mr J E
Bholanath Mr Mathr
Blackwood Lord Frederick
Blood Genl Sir Bindon
Blood Lady Bindon
Bontein Mr Chalmers
Brett Hon Mr Justice
Brady Mr
Browning Mr
Browning Mrs and two infants
Burgess Mr
Burton Mr J B
Chegwin Capt J
Colen three Misses
Coryndine Miss A
Currie Mr
Cross Mr Mrs and two Misses
Crombie Mr
Dagoe Mr
Dhawan Mr Piara Lal
Duff Miss E
Edwards Mr G R
Firth Capt H V
Geidt Mr B G
Ghaguney Mr K G
Goodenough Capt H L
Gordon Miss E C
Gordon Mrs F
Gupta Mr B S
Hallett Col C
Harvey Mr G P
Hill Hon Mr Justice and Mrs C M
Jamison Mr J
Jones Mr C E L
Kenyon Mr and Mrs 3 child. ren and 2 infants
Khairaz Mr J H
Lamb Capt Geo
Law Mrs C A
MacArthur, Bishop of Bombay and Mrs
Mahomed Mr Fazl
Mahmood Mr H Jan
Major Col N B
Makins Lieut Gl
Meiewether, Major and Mrs
Morsehead Mrs and Miss and infant
Moore Lieut F C
Narain Mr B
Odgers Capt
Ramday Dr and Mrs S G
Ross Mrs C M
Rowe Paymaster C H
Sandford Miss A E
Savastpaulo Mr
Smith Maj T H
Stanyon Mr and Mrs G W and child
Sodhi Mr N S
Spencer Surg-Genl L D C B
Spencer Mrs
Stevens Hon Mr Justice
Stuart Col and Mrs C J L
Whitley Mr
Woodroffe Mr and Mrs J G
Worsley Mrs F and infant
Zobel Mrs

## FOREIGN TELEGRPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Aden-Berbera not to be touched.

Cable Guantenamo-Cape St. Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Bengasia (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

The telegraph administration of the Portuguese Colonies notifies that private telegrams in code or cipher will be accepted and delivered at Loanda and Benguela (West Africa) if senders and addressees deposit their code book with the authorities as those places.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Line Saigon-Bangkok right.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 6th September 1902.

(Differences in Longitude allowed for.)

## THE GOVERNME...

In consequen... from Calcutta du... tion Durbar will ... allocation of ... the arrangement... until the ... household are b... led for his ... Excellency to ... new pre... sentations only, ... ttn, on the ... evening of the ... will enable ... new comers to ... n before the ... historic Ball, whi... eir Excellen... cies' recure. It h... ls to arrange ... for a Drawing Roo... the Ball owing ... to the Delhi Durb... , that this ... may not interfere ... invitations to ... the Ball to ladies ... the Government H... ading ... to the Military S... Drawing ... those they would ... Room been held. ... which admirably ...

## JA... SATIS...

A resolution in ... administration of ... appears in the "G... glad to notice a ... punishments ... general opinion ... adding that at ... ment the Gove... award of speci... 360 in any ... one year to pr... punishment ... sheet.

The Gover... ad to notice ... progress in... of providing ... separate accom... and refer to ... 26 per mille in ... at condition of ... the Jubbulpore ... ad record of ... mortality is ... tion.

Summing u... the resolution ... says that with ... tive supe... vision was go... results show ... that the superi... authorities ... continue to ... gain and ... efficiency.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Dr. J. Follen is posted to Bombay, Mr. L. T. Harris is appointed to Surat, Captain D. J. C. Macnabb to Broach and Captain W. L. Cowie to officiate as Ca... Agent, Peshawar.

Constantinople ... quarantine on arrivals from Yambo.

## POLO AT POONA.

### SEMI-FINAL.

POONA, SEPT. 5.

The first game in the semi-final, between the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and the Bombay Gymkhana was played this afternoon, and resulted in an easy win for the Cavalry. Their combined play was much admired. The Bombay Gymkhana strove hard to avert the impending disaster, and, in racing their opponent, they generally had advantage. The following are the ... Scores:—3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—Mr. Hodge, Captain Wagan Brown, Dufferin Alla Yarkhan, and Major Grantham. Bombay Gymkhana:—Messrs. Maydwell, Fischer, Cruse, and Graham. Judges: Colonel Onslow and Captain Bennett.

First Chukker.—From the scrimmage in the centre of the field Graham carried the ball down to the Gymkhana goal which went out. Afterwards he carried it half way and Brown shot a goal. Change of sides were made and Dufferin sent another ball through the sticks of the scrimmage in front of the goal and a subsidiary followed. Fischer saved for his side by smart riding on several occasions, and the ball was sent out frequently. The Gymkhana being marked throughout by rapid play. Score—Cavalry 2 goals, 1 sub., Gymkhana nil. Time 7 mins., 2 secs.

Second Chukker.—The play began at Bombay Gymkhana ... shot by Brown ... made the game even... the play being nearly always in Bombay Gymkhana half. After a smart run by Dufferin he was able to put a goal to his side a second time. The Cavalry again scored a goal defying the success efforts of the Bombay team. The chukker closed with a scrimmage outside the Bombay goal. Score—Cavalry 3 goals, 25 sub. Gymkhana nil. Time 6 mins. 25 secs.

Third Chukker.—The Cavalry took the ball and commenced to play again on the opponent's goal, but Fischer again saved it. Fischer afterwards took possession and drove straight to the Cavalry side, where he knocked a sub. and shortly afterwards scored the first goal to his side with a loud applause. The Bombay team made eager efforts to keep up their change of luck but the ball was knocked out, and a fine run down the field by the Cavalry resulted in a sub. When play began, off sides were called, Brown knocking a goal for the Cavalry. Score—Cavalry 6 goals, 2 subs., Gymkhana 1 goal, 1 sub. Time, 5mins. 23 secs.

Fourth Chukker—Play began at the Cavalry goal Fischer lifted nicely but escaped placing it between the sticks. Several narrow attempts to score at the Cavalry goal were put out by Grantham. Some return play at Bombay goal was equally near and was only saved again and again by throwing out The Chukker closed with a goal scored by Brown. Score—Cavalry 7 goals, 2 subs., Gymkhana 1 goal, 1 sub. Time 5 mins. 48 secs.

Fifth Cukkker—Only 22 seconds remained to play and nothing came out. The score was as above.

## THE POLO DINNER.

The usual polo dinner will be held to-morrow, at the Western India Club.

## CRICKET AT POONA.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Gymkhana will be played on Monday and Tuesday next. The following players will represent Poona: Major Field, Veterinary-Major Hazelton, Captains Greig and Wood, Messrs. Farber, Sprott, Arthur, Dryadale, Manners, Hopkins, and Forsyth.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 22ND AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Captain J. Chellew, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 22nd August. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Pike Mr W H
Rose Mr J
Crawford 2 Misses
Daniel Mr J
Cox Capt and Mrs A D and infant
Ogilvie Mr W
Cooke Mr W L
Dean Mr J B
Parton Mr H B
Vincent Mr S W
Crocker Mrs and 2 children
Welsh Lieut H C
Dobbin Maj J K
Johnstone Mr
Fisher Dr R
Mayer Dr T
Burns Dr W
Kala Pertab Singh
Rani Pertab Singh
Warrington Mr, Mrs and child
MacIntyre Mr J S
Smith Mr W D and Mrs
Trees Mr J
Gubbay Mr and Mrs
Blane Capt C E
Moore T P L
Anderson Mr L
Parkinson Col F P
Rite Mr T
Marks Maj G H
Hill Capt J H
Young Capt A H
O'Brien Maj C W
Hannyington Mr F
Edge Mr S and Mrs
Howlett Lieut E A
Templer Capt G F
Dyke Lieut F M
Macrae Mr M
Donnal Mr J H
Payne 2 Misses
Bateson Mr P
Raf Jagnath B Bahadur
Gole Mr N
Winchester Hon G M
Street Major
Al Khal Bash Hon
Walsh Mr and Mrs C
Suraiji Mr H
Stromeyer Mr
Dania Maj the Nawab
Scott B Mrs
Rosza Mr Da
Clark Mr M L
Hickley Lieut D
Hodson Maj J B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Green Mr S L
Mein Mr C H
Wilkinson Dr P
Taylor Dr J
Gray Dr R
Reilly Dr L
Warner Dr T
Bobbili Maraj
Row Dr A
Sewell Mr F W
Ellis Dr A
Dobbs Dr T E
McSorley Dr D S
Adams Dr A V
McAlister Capt
Warburton Mr R H
Chitnelis Mr C I K
Taylor Mrs and Miss
Crawford, Miss C
Boyd Miss
Husband Dr C E
Pollen Hon Dr J
Thornton Dr E
Benson Dr J
Somewille Dr W
Khan Mr M A H
Belcus Lady
Booth Mr T T
Mortimer Mr
Windle Maj and Mrs
Bedi M Singh
Hadi Sex Imam Khan
Montesquet Mr
Mills Mr E B
Rane Mr J J
Donald Builder
Payne Mr C F

FROM BRINDISI.

Hasib Mr A
Wonersly Mr B
Rizur Mr R

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Pereira Capt J Costa
Almeida Capt Agos

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

### THE BOER GENERALS.

ALTHOUGH we are supposed to have entered upon the dead season, this has been a very lively week. To begin with there was the splendid naval pageant at Spithead which was a great success in everything except the unexpected refusal of our distinguished Boer friends to participate in the magnificent show. At first there was a disposition to resent their somewhat churlish action as it seemed, but we all take a calmer view of the matter and there is a general disposition to make the best of the "contretemps." It seems extraordinary that the invitation to the review was not forwarded to Majeira and that it should have been presented to them in a spot of stand and deliver manner immediately upon their arrival in Southampton Water. That they should have been sent on by Mr. Fischer, Miss Hobhouse, and Dr. G. B. Clark, ex M. P. for Caithness, naturally gave rise to unpleasant comments, and perhaps it might have been wiser if Mr. Chamberlain had kept a little in the background until after the Boer Generals had had time to settle down; but the explanation they give seems quite sufficient. They could not be expected to enter the Royal presence in their travelling kit. However, they paid a visit to his Majesty in proper attire next day, and so far as can be judged their conduct seems to have been about correct. We ... regards to the ... the absence of the Boer ... made no difference in ... enthusiastic demonstrations. The scenes at Waterloo when Generals Botha, de Wet, and Delarey arrived from Southampton, on Saturday, were ... of many people, rather tedious and perhaps calculated to create erroneous impressions on the minds of our visitors.

### THE SHAH.

The Persian monarch may have grounds of complaint against the English ... but in every matter over which our authorities have control his Majesty's visit has been a decided success. The Court has done its part splendidly; the Foreign Office have not been wanting and the London public acting upon the hints conveyed through the public Press and also wishing to satisfy their natural curiosity, turned out in their hundreds to give his "illuminating presence" (to quote the description given in the Parsee address of welcome). Let us hope ... of the Shah's stay in England may be equal to ... visits from the social point of view.

### BELFAST AND SEVENOAKS.

Two interesting Parliamentary contests have been decided this week—South Belfast, where a sort of Conservative working man fin the person of a Mr. T. Sloan has defeated the official ministerial candidate, Mr. Dunbar-Buller, by 826, and Sevenoaks where Mr. H. W. Forster, one of the new subordinate members of the Ministry, has retained his seat by an enormously reduced majority. The return of Mr Sloan is a slap in the face for his Majesty's Government, and seems to justify those who predict that unless Lord Dudley and Mr. Wyndham perform wonders, the next general election will witness a clean sweep of all the purely official ministerialist members in Ireland, including the redoubtable Colonel Saunderson. One of the Irish papers puts the case very fairly, I gather as follows:—"Mr. Sloan's return is a body blow to the Orange machine and all its machinists. Colonel Saunderson, who poses in the House of Commons as a true Orange representative, will in particular have reason to remember it. He intervened in the contest because, as he declared, Mr. Sloan represented 'a new movement which appears to have been started in the order, and which utterly refuses to accept the authority of the heads of the institution, and practically breaks adrift from the organization.' Mr. Sloan had 'virtually called him a liar,' and thus 'treated his own grand master with flagrant disrespect.' Any elector who voted for Mr. Sloan would, he said, be voting 'for the destruction of the machinery of the Orange organization, which is absolutely necessary to its unity and even to its continued existence'." At the same time Mr. Sloan is an Orangeman of the Orangemen, and he will propably not often be found voting against the present ministry, except perhaps on labour questions. On all matters relating to the masses against the classes, he promises to vote with the labour members and it is this possibly that has earned him the designation of a Unionist John Burns. As for the rather exciting fight in the Kentish division of Seven Oakes, it may be ... election, two years ago, they had a majority ... against them, and even in the pre-Home Rule day they were in a minority of about 700. What I supposed chiefly actuated them was the fact that Sevenoaks is largely a villa constituency, and that at this time of the year it is scarcely considered respectable in suburban society not to be away for a holiday. However, suburbanites as a rule do not go very far afield and no doubt many of the more conscientious politicians on both sides came from Sherness, Margate, or wherever they are disporting themselves to vote for their particular candidate. Although except in Burnley and Beckenham nonconformity is not strong, many of the more ardent Liberals thought that by working the Educational policy of his Majesty's Government for all that it is worth, they would repeat their recent victory at Leeds. This secured a very wild expectation, but to have reduced the Conservative majority by nearly 4,000 in two years is almost as good as a win, and justifies the decision come to to contest the seat. At the same time it always seems ungracious to oppose a member whose seat is vacated by his appointment to office, and moreover in this case the Conservative candidate is a gentleman of tremendous local popularity. The Liberals said that if they won it would mean the death of the Education Bill; they have come within a reasonable distance of winning and we shall see what effect their partial success has upon that much-condemned measure.

### MR. BALFOUR'S CABINET.

The fact that the reconstruction of the Cabinet took place at a time when the country was entirely absorbed by the Coronation accounts for the little interest the changes aroused. It is notorious that as a nation we can only think about one thing at once. If this is true in ordinary circumstances "a fortiori" it is true when our minds are occupied with such a very big thing as the Coronation. Now that matters are getting down to the usual course of life, people are beginning to reflect on the changes effected by Mr. Balfour in the Government of which he so suddenly became the head, and the reflection is not, it must be said, at all in favour of the New Prime Minister. The "Spectator" for example, professes that while it never railed at Lord Salisbury's Government as incapable, yet thought that it had become stale and that it would be all the better for some changes. In its own words it considered "that if the best results for the country and the Unionist party were to be obtained it could only be by changes in the Cabinet so general and fundamental that it would be a new entity, even though several of its principal members should remain and remain in their former posts." Is this what has happened? The "Spectator" asks itself this question and sorrowfully answers it in the negative. It is only the old Cabinet patched. Nor is the patching very sound or thorough. "We have not" says the "Spectator," "the slightest wish to prejudice Mr. Ritchie's claims to fill worthily the office of Pitt, Peel, and Gladstone, and it may be that he will be able to carry out well and wisely the great and difficult work of reconstructing our finances and replacing them on a peace footing. But though we may hope and should hope that Mr. Ritchie will display the rare gifts needed at the Exchequer, it must be confessed that so far as the public are aware there is little to justify the appointment." The "Saturday Review," much as it is devoted to the party now in power, is even more angry and tells Mr. Balfour without beating about the bush that his reconstruction really comes to nothing. Lord Londonderry presiding over Education is described at the "Joke of the Cabinet," and Sir John Gorst "departure" is a natural misfortune, and that to get on in English politics when the Conservatives rule, not ability and conscientious mastery of your work is wanted but the art of pleasing those you have to work with it. But the "Saturday Review" reserves its greatest indignation for the selection of that essentially mediocre man, Mr. Akers-Douglas to be Home Secretary. His assignment to the Home Office is styled the "ugliest stroke of the shuffle," and neither more nor less than scandal." The Home Secretaryship is one of the most responsible positions in the Government; it is concerned with the highest matters of justice and law; it is all important in the most complicated social questions such as housing and dangerous trades. What are Mr. Akers-Douglas's qualifications? That he has no experience of law, that he was once a good wirepuller (this refers to his having been the chief conservative whip), was a very bad First Commissioner of Works, and has never shown the smallest interest in working class questions. The best Home Secretary our day has seen is Mr. Asquith. The conservative party is to have the privilege of producing "the worst." The "Saturday" is no doubt justified of its wrath, but I suppose Mr. Akers-Douglas has as much experience of law as Mr. Ritchie who has been a good Home Secretary and it is not fair to say that the former was a very bad First Commissioner of Works. I was going to say that any body can be a First Commissioner of Works especially with a man like Viscount Esher as permanent head of the department, but such as the duties are they have not been unsatisfactorily performed by Mr. Akers-Douglas. But it is a great step from the Commissionership of Works to the Home Secretaryship, and it remains to be seen his er Mr. Akers-Douglas carries enough guns for... new position.

### LORD SALISBURY.

It is gratifying to learn that although the ex-Premier did not feel equal to the strain of attending the Coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey, there was no foundation for the more gloomy accounts of the state of his health that were indulged in at the time. Still Lord Salisbury is nothing if he is not a diplomatist, and if he is as robust as any man could wish to be it would be wiser for him to say nothing about it. His late supporters might cause him some embarrassment by clamouring for his return to public life and to office. Certainly he seems to be much wanted, and the question arises how much longer the present Government, reconstituted though it has been, will be able to hold together now that it is deprived of his unrivalled experience and prestige. In a letter to Lord Powis acknowledging an address forwarded by the Grand Council of the Primrose League, the Marquis speaks of their words of sympathy on his retirement as too indulgent, but they evidently know how much the Conservative party has lost by Lord Salisbury's disappearance from the political arena. It must be very gratifying to Lord Salisbury to notice how genuine and widespread has been the regret expressed abroad at his retirement. This regret is not confined to Europe or America. The other day Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, M. P., had an interview with the Grand Vizier of Persia and, in the course of their conversation, the Shah's minister referred in terms of great regret to Lord Salisbury's retirement. The Grand Vizier said he had the greatest respect for Lord Salisbury and was sorry the late Prime ... would have gone to Hat... for Lord Salisbury's absence ... field or anywhere else to ... from the Abbey, as ... gos of Lord Salisbury's abs... it would perhaps ... the great solemnity of A... Pr... important to ... be a mistake to attach ... reason other ... certain rumours attributing his ... than the condition of his health. ... reports may have ... careful inquiry has ... believe they are ... especially imaginative rumour ... attributed Lord Salisbury's resignation of office solely to some question as to the ... of Cheese at a banquet.

### LITERATURE.

Sir Alfred Lyall must have his hands ... He has not only ... Lord Dufferin"—a pretty big task ... made himself responsible for one of the volumes of Messrs. Macmillan's new series of "Englishmen of Letters." This subject is Lord Tennyson, who is a better fitted to deal with the career of the Poet Laureate. I believe that the "Life of Tennyson" is well advanced, and I suppose Sir C. Lyall is looking forward to greater leisure for the pursuit of his literary tastes. His term of office as a member of ... of State for India expires in January next and he will ... devote the bulk of his time to the life of Lord Dufferin. Sir Alfred is will be remembered was appointed to the Council in 1888, shortly after his return from India, and in January 1898 was reappointed with general approval for five years. It is expected that his successor will be Sir Antony Patrick Macdonnell whose claims to the position none will dispute. In this connection I may mention that the autumnal list of Mr. Murray will include "Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart" by Mr. G. R. Elsmie, C. S. I., who, as his "Lumsden of the Guides" shows, has a penchant for military heroes and Donald Stewart was a hero if ever there was one. Another of Mr. Murray's announcements is the autobiography of Dr. Alexander Great with his letters from the Marquis of Dalhousie, edited by Mr. George Smith, C. I. E. Another publishing house announces a "Literary History of Persia" by Mr. Edward G. Browne which makes its appearance at a favourable moment.

### CAPTAIN WORCESTER, R.N.R.

Captain Worcester, R.N.R., is probably amongst Anglo-Indians now resident in India the best known captain in the P. and O. service. For many years, when he commanded the Sutlej and afterwards the Indis, those ships were much run after by passengers because of the skill of the captain and the harmony and concord which always reigned on board during his voyages. Latterly Captain Worcester has been almost exclusively engaged in the Australian service, and when, a few months ago, a severe attack of heart ailment prostrated him, and his ship had to come away without him, his illness caused quite a commotion alike in Sydney and Melbourne, and he was the recipient of many gratifying remarks of kindly consideration. On his return to England, Captain Worcester was invalided for a time and has had the opportunity of regaining his former health. Now that he is quite better he receives his due reward for many years of very faithful service by being appointed Agent for his Company at Malta. He enters upon his duties immediately.

## THE BOTANICAL SURVEY OF BOMBAY.

PROFESSOR G. A. Gammie, F. L. S., the Officer in charge of the Botanical Survey, Bombay Presidency in the course of his report on the past year's work says:—

I held charge of the office of the Botanical Survey, Bombay Presidency, throughout the year. Owing to the loss of my records in the disastrous fire which utterly destroyed the Herbarium on the 1st May 1902, I am unable to furnish detailed details of some important investigations conducted during the year under report. Thanks to the generous offers of assistance tendered by many botanists the labour of re-

and though he affects to be confident I doubt if he really is. He has begged me to keep the enemy off him as much as I can, and I can only do this by pegging away. . . . I do not think a move into the Free State will much affect our position here. . . . If you would tell me how you propose to advance on Bloemfontein—from where that is—I should be better able to say what I could do.

The above extracts are published at the desire of Sir Redvers Buller, to explain the telegrams which follow :—

From Field-Marshal Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War.

(Received 6th February, 11·15 p.m.)

(Telegram.) Cape Town, 5th February, 1900, 6·30 p.m. Following received from Buller :—

"I have pierced the enemy's line after a fight lasting all of yesterday, without many casualties, and I now hold the hill which divides their position and which will give me access to Ladysmith plain if I can advance. I shall then be 10 miles from White, with but one place for enemy to stand between us, I trust, however, drive back enemy either on my right or left to get my artillery and stores on to the plain. It is an operation which will cost from 2,000 to 3,000 men, and I am not confident though hopeful I can do it. The question is, how would such a loss affect your plans, and do you think the chance of the relief of Ladysmith worth the risk, it is the only possible way to relieve White and if I give up this chance I know no other."

The following is my reply to Buller :—

Ladysmith must be relieved even at the loss you expect. I should certainly persevere, and my hope is that the enemy will be so severely punished as to enable you to withdraw White's garrison without great difficulty. Let troops know that in their hands is the honour of the Empire, and that of their success I have no possible doubt.

## THE SHAH AND THE PARSEES.

### DEPUTATION OF THE PARSEE COMMUNITY TO HIS MAJESTY.

A DEPUTATION of the Parsee residents in London waited on his Majesty the Shah at Marlborough House on Aug. 21, at 11 A. M., to present to him addresses received from members of that community in Bombay, and from the Persian Zoroastrian subjects of his Majesty, thanking him for the kind and just treatment of the latter during his rule. The addresses were in Persian, illuminated in the ornate style of Persia, and were enclosed in a finely chased silver casket, specially prepared by Messrs. Bound, of Holborn Circus. There was a similar address from Persia to be presented to the Grand Vizier. His Highness Mirza Ali Asgar Khan, who [illegible] His Majesty received the deputation in the Reception Room of Marlborough House, remaining all the time, and was accompanied by [illegible] Visiter and all his ministers and [illegible] It was through the good offices of the principal interpreter, the British Ambassador, Sir Arthur Hardinge, who was also present, and Mirza Kull Khan that arrangements were made for the reception of the deputation, and the proceedings being in English—for Hosie Rustom Khan, and the [illegible] were likewise interpreted to the deputation by him in excellent English. The deputation consisted of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. D. Nacroji, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., C.I.E., Mr. D. Dyrawji, Mr. N. G. Moolla, Mr. F. D. Pandy, Dr. S. A. Kapadia, Mr. E. Dinshaw, C.I.E., Mr. R. J. Jejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur D. E. Chichgar, Mr. H. D. Cama, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. B. F. Khay, Mr. D. R. Daly, Mr. J. Bhumgara, Mr. Dastur, Surg. Col. H. Hakim, Dr. S. Bhesania, and Mr. Sethna.

In introducing the deputation to his Majesty, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree said :—

SIR,—In introducing this deputation to you Imperial Majesty, I feel it my duty in the first place to tender our warmest thanks to your Majesty for having made time, in the midst of your engrossing occupations here, to receive them. We have the good fortune to have just now among us Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the head of all the Parsees, who has come here as the representative of Bombay to the Coronation of our beloved Sovereign Edward VII.; and your Imperial Majesty will hear form him, on behalf of the whole community, the sentiments of gratitude felt by them for your Majesty's kind and considerate treatment of their co-religionists who, living under your Majesty's protection, keep alive that fire of love for their ancient fatherland which glows in every Parsee heart. He will also tell you how the community cherishes the hope that under your authority and the enlightened administration of your capable Grand Vizier the welfare of their co-religionists in Persia will be permanently secured, and we trust that we may be allowed to convey to them your Majesty's gracious assurance that their interests and advancement will always be safeguarded by your Majesty's responsible officers.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy then stepped forward and said :—

May it please your Imperial Majesty. In offering for your Imperial Majesty's gracious acceptance the addresses which we have received for that purpose from our friends in Bombay and from your Imperial Majesty's own Zoroastrian subjects, we, the Members of that community residing, or at present on a sojourn in England, earnestly desire to associate ourselves with the sentiments of gratitude expressed in them for the kind treatment which our co-religionists experience under your benign rule.

We recollect with feelings of delight and gratitude the occasion two years ago when your Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to receive us on a similar errand at Ostend, and the testimony we have received from our Parsee brethren who are your Majesty's subjects that the promise then given by your Majesty and your illustrious Grand Vizier, His Highness the Atab-beg-Azam that they would have fair treatment and enjoy the rights and privileges of their fellow subjects, have been to a great extent and up to by the governors of the Provinces in which they reside, is highly gratifying to us. We make no doubt that the same kind treatment will continue to be extended to them, and can assure your Imperial Majesty that their loyalty and devotion to [illegible] and person will reward the blessings [illegible] secured to them.

We trust that your Majesty's sojourn in the Metropolis will be enjoyable, and [illegible] interesting and agreeable to [illegible] and just Government may for many years continue [illegible] prosperity of your numerous subjects, [illegible]

[illegible] is a translation of the address from [illegible] sent by Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., Chairman [illegible] Zoroastrian Amelioration Society :—

To His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia,

May it Please Your Majesty,

We, the undersigned President and members of the Committee of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society, residing in London, being descendants of the Ancient Iranians, concerned and connected with their kindreds in your Majesty's territories, humbly approach your Imperial Majesty, the successor to the imperial throne of the Great Jamshed Faridun and other celebrated Iranian Kings, with this address of welcome on your Majesty's visit to the Court of Great Britain.

Being always at heart well wishers of, and still attached to, the native land of our ancestors of hoary ages we offer prayers for your welfare and offer our hearty good wishes for your Majesty's long life, happiness any prosperity, and offer the same through our co-religionists in England in your Majesty's illuminating presence taking advantage of your Majesty's gracious journey to London, the seat of the British Throne, and we hope that the above offerings of our humble wishes will be acceptable to your Majesty's pious soul.

We are furthermore desirous that by the grace of the Most Holy Creator your auspicious journey may prove a success ful one in every respect, and that on your return to the throne-seat of the ancient empire with renewed health, vigour and happiness, your Majesty will be able to shed the light of universal justice and hold aloft the torch of progress to your humble subjects, including our kindred coreligionists who, happily, cling to their ancestral homes in your Majesty's realm.

We are the humble descendants of the noble race of old Iran, and several of our coreligionists are enjoying happy lives under the aegis of your Majesty's benign sovereignty. We, therefore, wish all plenty and prosperity to our fatherland of Iran over which your supreme rule extends. May the Giver of all good shower on your Majesty every blessing in this life and may your reign prosper for ever.

Bombay, June 20, 1902.

Your Majesty's most humble servants.

The other addresses from Persia to his Majesty and the Grand Vizier were couched in similar terms.

Mr. Dadabhai Naroji presented the addresses, in their silver caskets, and his Majesty, in receiving them, said that he had consented to receive the addresses in order that he might renew the acquaintance of the representatives of the community which he had made two years ago at Ostend. He had great pleasure in seeing them again and in repeating the assurance he had given at Ostend that the welfare of his Zoroastrian subjects is constantly before his mind, and that the deputation may remain content, and assure their compatriots in Bombay and Persia that he has laid upon his responsible officers the duty of seeing that they are treated with fairness and justice. The Garand Vizier also gave a similar reply, and Mr. D. Naoroji having expressed the thanks of the deputation for the gracious assurances given them, the deputation withdrew.

## Mr. RHODES'S WILL.

### HITCH IN PROVING THE DOCUMENT.

THE WILL of the late Cecil Rhodes has not yet been proved. A singular complication has arisen over it which may have some thing to do with the delay.

At the time the main provisions of the will were made public it was stated in the concluding paragraph of the synopsis furnished to the Press :—"After various private dispositions Mr. Rhodes leaves the residue of his real and personal estate to the Earl of Rosebery, Earl Grey, Lord Milner, Alfred Beit, Leander Starr Jameson, Lewis Lloyd Michel, and Fouchier Francis Hawksley absolutely as joint tenants." It was understood that they were to use the money thus bequeathed to them in furthering Mr. Rhodes's schemes of public beneficence, with especial reference to a close union of the two great members of the Anglo Saxon family. It subsequently came out that Dr. Jameson's name had been substituted for that of Mr. W. T. Stead, who for many years had been Mr. Rhodes's sole trustee, because he and Mr. Rhodes had deferred about the South African war and also because Mr. Rhodes had concluded that Mr. Stead, like himself, was too fond of having his own way to act harmoniously with others. The codicil making this change Mr. Rhodes executed himself. But as a matter of fact its legal effect was merely to substitute Dr. Jameson for Mr. Stead as an executor, while still retaining Mr. Stead as residuary legatee. Now the perplexing question has arisen how can Dr. Jameson be substituted for Mr. Stead as residuary legatee in accordance with what were undoubtedly Mr. Rhodes's wishes and intentions? When seen by a correspondent, Mr. Stead said : "As soon as I learned how matters stood I placed myself at once in Mr. Hawksley's hands, to be got rid of as residuary legatee by whatever means could be devised, in order that Dr. Jameson might take the place. How it is to be managed I do not know. I am still awaiting the execution of the chucking up document. I should be utterly unworthy of the confidence which Mr. Rhodes had in me if I sought in any way to take advantage of what is obviously a legal slip. What he wished done, and not the legal interpretation placed on the form in which he expressed that wish, is what I regard as binding on me."

## THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

### THE NEW COMMANDANT.

IN view of the interest now raised in all questions relating to the training of the officers of our Army, the announcement of Col. G. C. Kitson's appointment as Commandant of Sandhurst will probably be welcomed by all who have the welfare of that institution at heart. Col. Kitson was for a time Governor of Kingston Military College in Canada, and at the time when he appeared as a witness before the Commission on Military Education was military attache at Washington. To me, after reading most of the contents of the recently issued Blue Book, says a correspondent of the "Pioneer," the evidence given by Col. Kitson appears to be by far the most valuable of all. He has, of course, been able to draw upon his experience when in command at Kingston, and also upon his observation of American methods at West Point. But, in addition to this there show through his answers a tone of decision and vigour, a clearness of vision the firmness and confidence of the man who knows his own mind and the justifiable self-confidence which springs from fulness of knowledge, without which no one can speak or teach with that authority which is, above all things, essential.

It may therefore not be inopportune, especially for those who have not read the evidence, to sum up the views which Col. Kitson has expressed, for in them the really unfolds his schemes for the reorganisation of Sandhurst. The earlier part of the evidence is concerned with some minor criticisms of the present examination for entrance to Sandhurst, which need not detain us here.

It is when we come to his ideas upon the education [illegible] given at Sandhurst itself that we reach [illegible] portion of his evidence and here we find views that are clearly [illegible] full of common-sense, but views [illegible] observation upon some [illegible] Commission hoped to find a [illegible] the

They may be summarised [illegible]

1. "The length of the [illegible] Woolwich, to get efficiency [illegible] as follows :—

Kingston the course is [illegible] Sandhurst and [illegible] Sandhurst, which [illegible] covers three years; the difficulty [illegible] but, while [illegible] the way of extending the course at [illegible] be a remedy [illegible] it is to be hoped be in time removed [illegible] one year remains the course, that should [illegible] year, with far less vacation time than is [illegible] year. The cadet obtains a good holiday after [illegible] now. The [illegible] and gain at the conclusion [illegible] final examination. In between these two periods should be allowed a fortnight's holiday, but the rest of the year should be devoted to work. After all the work is largely [illegible]. The whole course there should be [illegible] in the gain. . . . The whole [illegible] is a year, and no one can complain of hard work. Good gracious, in my own [illegible] we used to [illegible] days at it there is no difficulty [illegible] the mind. It is not study in the sense that mathematical study is studied. Still, it is clear that a two years' course [illegible] be preferable.

2. More practical work is necessary—e.g. rifle-shooting and musketry should be taught. Not only should riding be taught, but horsemanship and horsemastership, as is done at West Point. There a boy is taught to fit his horse's bridle and saddle, and he is taught to groom his own horse—he is taught what the horse should eat and what he should not eat, subjects in which our officers—infantry officers—are absolutely ignorant on joining, and there is no attempt made at Sandhurst to [illegible] am aware of to teach these things subjects."

3. Cadets should go to camp for two months. "If you take the fortnight to camp, I think it most essential that they should go into camp with the Regular soldiers at manœuvres, and take their part in manœuvres simply as a battalion." Cavalry cadets should go out with horses, but without grooms.

4. Every cadet should serve two-thirds of his time as a private, one, and that the last third, as a non-commissioned officer, as at Kingston and West Point. Those who proved incompetent as non-commissioned officers should be removed, or be obliged to go through a further period of training. At present there is no means of discovering a man's aptitude for command.

5. The teaching of topography should be improved "My idea of military teaching is that topography, tactics, and fortification are parts of one another. The commandant would give out his scheme of ground for the week; the topography man should take them out first and the man should draw it; the tactical officer should take the cadets for another day, and put their troops on the ground and the third day the engineer officer should take them over and fortify it, and I would keep Saturdays even with a one year's course entirely for schemes of attack and defence." Moreover, a small fund should be put at the disposal of the commandant to cover the expense of constantly carrying cadets to new ground for instruction in topography.

6. The standard of the final examination should be raised, and if cadets failed to reach it they should be freely "cast" as at West Point. "The result is they get an extremely high standard"; the knowledge that a higher standard will be required will be stimulating to cadets. To meet the difficulty of a deficiency in the number of officers that might result, Col. Kitson suggests the creation of a militia-like establishment in Australia—a proposal that might establishment in Australia—a proposal educational at the present juncture prove very fruitful if carried into effect.

7. Higher teaching capacity in the instructors is required. To attract better men to these posts Col. Kitson proposes that they should be better paid than now, that they should be given Staff appointments in case of war ("which I think Lord Roberts told me he was ready to do"), that the commandant, should be young and in sympathy with his officers, who should also be young. "I mean men of 25 or 30. I have always found from my experience that old officers are useless as teachers." The commandant, a working commandant, should both himself teach and inspect the other teachers, as Col. Kitson did at Kingston. Much of the work now done by sergeants —e.g., "the drilling of the boys"—should be done [illegible]

[illegible] There should [illegible] have a board of visitors whose [illegible] recommendations are taken pery seriously—not like our present board of visitors, whose reports are apparently pigeon-holed and taken no notice of."

9. Fees at Sandhurst should be reduced. The Fees at Kingston are £150, for three years, at Sandhurst £150, for one year! And yet the feeding and comfort of the cadets are said to be quite as good there as at our military colleges!

"Sandhurst wants waking up," says Col. Kitson, and few will be found to dispute it, though Sir Ian Hamilton and others would willingly let it die. But at any rate, it is clear that Col. Kitson has a thorough grasp of the duties which a military college should fulfil, and of the existing deficiencies of Sandhurst. Many of his suggestions are embodied in the committee's report, and Col. Kitson may be congratulated on his great opportunity, which I believe will not be thrown away.

It is stated that the War Office have inquired as to how many cadets Government House, the residence of the college governors, could be made to accommodate. This house is a very substantial building, about a quarter of a mile from the principal college buildings, and could be made to accommodate about 50 additional cadets, which would allow of the battalion of gentlemen cadets being increased to over 400. It is understood that radical changes in the Staff of the college are to be made with the beginning of the new term on Sept. 17.

## GERMAN AND INDIAN INDIGO.

THE British Consul-General in Marseilles referring to the competition of artificial indigo made in Germany and France with the Indian natural indigo says that the future of natural indigo depends on whether the old methods of the Indian indigo-planters can be sufficiently improved to enable natural indigo to be produced at a profit to India at a much lower cost than is the case at present. He is convinced, from the experiments already made, that this is quite possible.

Artificial indigo is preferred by small dyers because it can be purchased in small quantities, and does not, like natural indigo, require to be stored and carefully watched. It is easy to keep and prepare for use, and is economical. It is pure and vivid in colouring, and uniform shades can be obtained with almost mathematical precision. The chemical compounds from which it is extracted—naphthalene and toluene—are cheap and unlimited in quantity. Artificial indigo is already manufactured in enormous quantities, but cannot yet supply the demand. Its price can, however, follow the price of the natural product, with a considerable margin of profit. As soon as the supply of artificial indigo is equal to the demand it will control the market, and manufacturers could well afford to lower prices to a rate to which, under present conditions, Indian indigo can not follow. To meet this fall the growing and preparing of Indian indigo should be so improved that planters could afford to place it on the market at a much lower price than is the case at present, yet with substantial benefit to themselves. The points in favour of the Indian product are that it gives more solidity to the cloth and is therefore still in demand for dyeing in large quantities cloths that are expected to stand much exposure to sun and rain. The French Government, still insists on the use of the natural dye for uniforms. The German Government, on the other hand, has given way, in view of the immense German interests involved in the industry of artificial chemical colours. The markets in the Levant, supplied from Marseilles refuse the artificial dye owing to native objection to any innovation. Natural indigo has lost within the last 12 months from 0 to 12 per cent. in value under the influence of artificial indigo, in spite of the short crops in Behgal.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

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GOUT & RHEUMATISM.

"Never gives rise to undesirable symptoms even if used continuously for years."—

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*University of Basle.*

Average dose :—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantitty of hot or cold water..

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### FRANCE AND GERMANY.

GENERAL ANDRE, French Minister of War, arrived at Villefranche Sur Saone, on Aug. 15, to preside at the unveiling of the monument erected to commemorate the war of 1870, and met with a cordial reception. In the course of a speech at the reception of the local authorities the Minister declared that the Government would know how to fulfil its task with energy. At the unveiling of the monument General Andre delivered a speech, in which he said that the soldier owed everything to his country. He must even be prepared to sacrifice certain of his personal convictions. (Loud cheers.)

At a banquet held subsequently General Andre, replying to various toasts, including one proposed by a delegate from Belfort, urged that the glorious banner of that town should never be allowed to go forth from its walls again except to indicate to the French nation that the hour of the great war had struck, and that it was the duty of every Frenchman to devote himself, as those present had done, to the maintenance of the integrity of the whole of French territory. The Minister afterwards spoke in praise of the two years' military service system.

General Andre's speech, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," has not failed to irritate the German Press. The "Tageblatt" says :—General Andre apparently likes to hear his own voice. He has proved by his speeches that French vanity is uppermost in his mind, just as in the heads of most of those who preceded him. He imagines that France is still marching at the forefront of civilisation. The wisdom of a War Minister who indulges in such tirades is certainly questionable. It almost looks as if General Andre's words were an echo of the imperial meeting at Reval, betraying the wrath of the French at the fresh sealing of the traditional political friendship between Germany and Russia and their Two Sovereigns. Let the French by all means give vent to their oppressed feelings. . . . In Germany will [illegible] remaining on the alert. Dogs that [illegible] General Andre would have served bark do not [illegible] if he had kept silent. A Minister of his calibre does not declaim. As it is General Andre only excites pity. We do not care how successive French Ministers like to make themselves ridiculous each in his own fashion.

The "Tagliche Rundschau" says :—General Andre openly speaks of the fortune French soldier who will revenge France. He openly admonishes the people of Belfort not to enfeeble their country. He calls all its children to arms. It is possible that this tone has been chosen to get over the misgivings which might have been entertained by the audience over the events now happening in France. It is that as it may, the speeches prove that the hostility to Germany may at any time get the upper hand in France, and lead to war. It is, therefore, our duty to remain on guard, and, while the improvement of our official relations [illegible] allowed to proceed [illegible] heretofore, a certain silent mistrust of appearances [illegible] might be destroyed in a day ought never to [illegible] us.

One paper, which, however, has no political importance, adds the correspondent, hits on the idea that General Andre's speech was directed not so much against Germany as against those officers who recently committed acts of insubordination against the French Government by refusing to take part in enforcing the closure of the Congregational schools. This remarkable interpretation is not shared by any politician here.

### ITALY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The following communication is published by the Germanopolis Department of Foreign Affairs :—We have received the following report from Rome:—It is stated in diplomatic circles here that the Dutch Premier, Dr. Kuyper, will visit Rome during his stay in Italy, and will have an opportunity of meeting the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Signor Prinetti. It is asserted that the object of this visit, as well as of those which Dr. Kuyper paid to Berlin and Vienna, is the question of the accession of Holland to the Triple Alliance.

### MACEDONIA.

The Macedonian Congress, a Sofia telegram states, has re-elected the members of the former Committee. The Sarafoffists delegates held a separate Congress and elected another Committee, with M. Stanicheff, an engineer, as President. Commenting on the split in the Committee, the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" says :—The split is an event of some importance for Europe, as it must inevitably weaken the movement, if only for a time. It is, furthermore, of interest to note that the smaller of the two fractions into which the party would appear to have finally divided is that countenanced by the Bulgarian Government. This group, which numbers about 30 delegates, has lost its popularity owing to its being suspected of working rather for Bulgarian expansion than for the emancipation and independence of Macedonia. The larger and more vigorous section, which is admitted to be under the guidance of M. Boris Sarafoff, whose nominee has been elected as its president, musters about 55 delegates of local committees. The latter, who are frankly revolutionist and whose motto is "Macedonia for the Macedonians," are believed to have more than a numerical advantage over their rivals, in as much as they are in a position to divert the patriotic contributions voluntary and otherwise, from the Znotcheff of Government faction.

Some interesting particulars, the correspondent adds, have leaked out respecting the discussion at the recent Macedonian Congress on the subject of the alleged unauthorised expenditure of 250,000 frs. by M. Sarafoff. The latter declared that the legal proceedings connected with his trial for the murder of the Roumanian Professor Mikhailoanu amounted to 100,000 frs., and that he had expended 25,000 frs. on the establishment of a committee in Constantinople. The Zonicheff group derided the existence of such a committee, of which Col. Jankoff could discover no trace during two visits to the Turkish capital. Col. Zonicheff adduced as evidence that M. Petcheff, an intimate friend of M. Sirafof's and chief of the local executive in Macedonia, was the originator of the scheme for the abduction of Miss Stone through which he came into possession of a sum of £T.2,000. A certain Sandansky is said to have been the actual leader of the band which effected the abduction. Characteristically enough the conspirators took no action respecting this edifying incident. The "Cologne Gazette" makes the following inspired remarks on the subject of Macedonian reform. While the Macedonian committees at Sofia has published in a pamphlet its demands for reform, there is now sitting at Constantinople a Commission of high Turkish dignitaries, under the presidency of the Grand Vizier to elaborate proposals of its own for reforms in Macedonia. It is unlikely that the result of its labours will bear any close resemblance to the demands of the Macedonian Committee, if the Commission devotes itself seriously to the task. The Macedonian Committee has, so far, failed to win the support of any great Power for its plans. At present, therefore, its programme of reforms is only of value inasmuch as it lays down what is to be expected from the Macedonian population itself, which, according to Article XXIII. of the Berlin Treaty, is to be largely represented in any deliberations.

Discussions on the Reform Question are also taking place in Constantinople between the representatives of some of the Great Powers; but these are of a private nature, and the rumours of the alleged desire said to be entertained in some places for the convocation of a European conference on the matter have up till now received no confirmation. In the Russian camp the opinion prevails that the results of joint demands by the Great Powers in the past are not of a nature to invite repetitions, unless the Powers decide to force their will on the Porte by arms. This latter alternative seems, however, to be out of the question.

In the same quarters it is declared that the position would be more favourable were Russia to revert to a more active Balkan policy, both as regards the working out of reforms and the supervision of their application. But this, too, seems to be a great mistake. In consequence of the agreement with Austria-Hungary, any attempt at solving the question would involve the participation of the Dual Monarchy. We do not mean to say that Austria-Hungary would impede the execution of reforms; but it would in any case no longer be Russia alone with whom the Porte would have to deal in this question. But this apparently is just what Russia wishes to avoid. The essential point is also overlooked that any reform, if it is to be peacefully realised, must also and principally benefit the Mahomedan part of the population, and not only the Christians. A Russian plan of reform, however, would hardly inspire the Mahomedans with confidence, even if it did not inspire distrust.

From whatever point of view those who aim at a real amelioration of the conditions of all the inhabitants of the Macedonian provinces may regard the matter, they are bound to be convinced that voluntary steps, on the part of leading personages in Turkey herself, if undertaken with a serious purpose, offer the best prospects of all. The world has now waited long enough, and population of the Macedonian provinces too. Of course the Turkish troops are able to deal with any outbreak of discontent; but the evil is not to be removed in this way. It is late in the day, but may not be too let yet. Turkey herself must set to work honestly, and listen to the voices of the population. This method remains not only the most natural, but almost the safest and the best for the re-establishment of the authority of the Central Power, for strengthening the empire, and for quieting the provinces affected. This is the kernel of all questions of reform, and any other attempts at their solution can only lead to disappointments, to fresh disturbances, or open war.

### UNITED STATES AND TURKEY.

Official relations between the Porte and the American Legation have become rather strained, a Reuter telegram from Constantinople states, owing to the non-fulfilment by the Turkish Government of certain undertakings given by it some time ago with regard to questions affecting the interests of United States citizens. Mr. Leishman, the American Minister, has informed the Porte that he absolutely refuses to enter into negotiations on other matter so long as the Porte does not fulfil the obligations already entered into by it. Further delay on the part of the Turkish Government may lead to serious action on the part of the United States.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th September 1902.

1. 2nd Lieutenant Henry Bogg McKerrow, of the Karachi Volunteer Artillery, is attached for duty to No. 1 Company until further instructions or pending receipt of order transferring him permanently to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th September 1902.

1. Colonel C. B. Mayne's next lecture on Field Fortifications and Defence of Posts, &c., will take place on Tuesday the 9th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Town Hall. The Commanding Officer hopes that the attendance of members will be as numerous as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

**Bishop's Varalettes for Gout**

Are confidently recommended to all sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gouty Eczema, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all Uric Acid troubles, as they both cure and prevent attacks. When one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout is dropped in water or other liquid it dissolves quickly and completely with brisk effervescence.

A COLONEL in His Majesty's Army writes :—

"A year ago I suffered very much from Gravel, and regularly every two months passed stones, and had untold torture, and twice was seriously ill in consequence. I saw your advertisement and got some Bishop's Varalettes for Gout, and from that day to this I have never suffered the slightest pain, had a suspicion of gravel or anything else. I have now taken these Varalettes three times a day (one after each meal) for a year."

Mrs. J. HAMMOND, 7 Crowhurst Road, Brixton, S.W., writes :—

"I feel that I ought to let you know of the great and speedy benefit which I have derived from the use of your Varalettes for Gout. I am 66 years of age, and have for many years suffered from Gouty symptoms, and these became so much aggravated last spring that, frequently could scarcely turn in bed for the pain, or dress myself in the morning. I then determined to give your remedy a trial, and it is a positive fact that from the first day of taking it, up to the present date, the acute pains have entirely disappeared, so that I have not lost one night's rest from that cause. I continued the treatment for a month, and have since had a 5s. Case. I now find that if the pains seem inclined to return a few days' treatment disperses them. It is certainly a wonderful remedy."

Lieut.-Colonel CLARKE, 7 Beacheroft Road, East Sheen, S.W., writes :—

"I have been in the habit of using Bishop's Varalettes for Gout for some time, and I find them the best corrective for Gout I know of. I have suffered great inconvenience in the past from this malady, but since I have used Bishop's Varalettes for Gout I have been but seldom troubled. I was through the Egyptian Campaign, 1831, and during the whole time I used Bishop's Lithia preparations, and found them of great value. I always take one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout in my whisky and water and I find them most convenient and portable."

*Of all Chemists in Two Sizes.*

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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT
This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent
It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

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DON'T SHOOT YOURSELF!

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Mr. S. T. Holman, Waltsbury, Washington, says:—"It is a wonderful remedy. After suffering all day with intense headache, one application of the Balm stopped the pain in 5 minutes. I gave away the rest of my box to a friend who writes:—"I tried the remedy on my eldest son who had a very severe headache. In 20 minutes he said it relieved him, and in 20 minutes more he was cured." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

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For two years I suffered from indigestion accompanied with Palpitation of the heart. The least excitement would upset me. Two hours after eating a distressing pain in the stomach came on. I tried everything, but nothing approaches Nature's Herbal Extract. It is the only remedy that has benefited me. S. BRIGHT, Sag Harbor, L. I.
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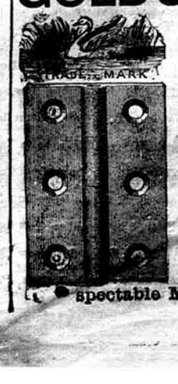
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## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

THE PASSING OF THE GREAT.

There is always something pathetic in the passing of a man out of public life, and the face of public affairs has been changing rapidly of late. Lord Salisbury has signed his last despatch. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has also probably framed his last Budget. Lord James has passed out of the front rank of public affairs, and Lord Cadogan has taken leave of Dublin Castle and the Irish people. But yesterday they were on the active list of the nation's public men; to-day they belong to the thin line of great men whose work is over, and who live to find how fickle and short a thing is fame.

OUR YOUNG OLD MEN.

Many of them, in the natural order of things, may look forward to a long period of quiet life. Dean Bradley, the oldest of the group of public men who have stepped down from their pedestals during the past few weeks, is eighty, but many famous men in the Church are older than he, and Lord Salisbury has a dozen years to live before he reaches the age at which Mr. Gladstone laid down the reins. Lord Cadogan, who has given up the Viceroyalty of Ireland, may live almost a generation before he reaches the age of one of the Admirals on the active list; and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who is no longer one of the Ministers of the Crown, is quite twelve years younger than one of the members of Mr. Balfour's Cabinet who has evidently no intention of resigning. Not for many years have there been so many retirements from public life as since the dissolution of two years ago, but of very few of them can it be said that they were prosingly called for by old age.

THE STRENUOUSNESS OF OLD AGE.

The truth is that old age was never more strenuous than to-day. Lord Halsbury is seventy-seven next month, but he is still vigorous enough to be drawing one of the highest salaries in the Empire, and presiding over the sittings of the House of Lords. Lord Roberts is seventy, but nobody but Dame Rumour suggests that he is not active enough to command the British Army, and Dame Rumour is likely to be a lying jade for some time longer. The last Commander-in-Chief was over sixty, and his predecessor over seventy. One finds much the same thing in the Navy. The First Lord of the Admiralty belongs to the young men, but two of the Naval Lords are over sixty; and Sir John Fisher and Sir Edward Seymour, two of our most responsible seamen, have also passed threescore. Only one of the five Admirals of the Fleet is far off seventy. Sir Nowell Salmon is a young man of sixty-seven, but Admiral Lyons and Admiral Richards have all but reached the Psalmist's span, and so has Lord Clanwilliam; while Sir Harry Keppel is the youngest of them all at ninety-three—young enough to have paid a call the other day on the Sultan of Johore in his own palace.

THE WORK OF THE VETERANS.

Dr. Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, at eighty-one, is young enough to crown the King; and his brother of York, but five years younger, showed no sign of old age in crowning the Queen. Half the Generals in the war were men whose best years had long since gone—Lord Roberts, Sir George White, Sir Redvers Buller, Sir Charles Warren, and Generals Clery, Coke, and Kelly-Kenny are all over sixty. Half the things the world is talking about to-day are the work of the veterans. It is Sir John Aird verging on seventy, who has built the great Nile dam. It is Lord Masham, verging on ninety, who appeals to the Government to overhaul our fiscal system, and heads his appeal: "Who's Afraid?"

WHERE AGE SITS LIGHTLY.

The men over seventy in Parliament could not be counted on both hands, and the number of those who have seen sixty is astonishing. Even Mr. Chamberlain is more than halfway through the sixties; in four years, before the legal life of the Cabinet is over, he will have reached the age at which man's work is supposed to be done. Who can believe it? Who can believe either that the editor of "Truth" is an old man of seventy? Who ever thinks of Sir Henry Fowler as anything but a man in his prime? Yet he is seventy-one, and the keenest debater in the House of Commons is still Sir William Harcourt, in active opposition at seventy-four. Mr. Morley is a child of sixty-three beside him. Mr. Bryce is sixty-four, and "C.B." is as old as Mr. Chamberlain, only four years off seventy. Old age leads in the Lords—Earl Spencer is sixty-six and the Duke of Devonshire is sixty-nine.

KINGS AND AMBASSADORS.

All the world over the veterans lead the way. King Edward will have worn his crown only three months when he is sixty-one. President Loubet is three years older. Italy, Germany, and Russia have young men to reign over them but Francis Joseph of Austria was seventy-two this week, Oscar of Sweden is seventy-three, Leopold of Belgium is sixty-seven, and King Christian of Denmark is eighty-four. The world's foreign relations are in the hands of men over sixty and seventy. Lord Pauncefote was well over seventy when he signed his last treaty at Washington, Lord Currie is sixty-eight, Sir Edmund Monson is sixty-seven, Sir Charles Scott sixty-four, and Sir Frank Lascelles sixty. Lord Cromer, young enough to make another Egypt, is sixty also; and at the other end of Africa a man of seventy reigns as Prime Minister of the Cape. If all the men who are old according to the almanack were to resign to-night, the British Empire would not know itself to-morrow.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF EMPIRE.

The builders of the new South Africa, though nobody who understands the country would make light of their burden, have not before them such a task as need make Englishmen despair. It is Mr. Chamberlain who describes it as the most tremendous responsibility which any Government has ever faced, but there are few pages in the history of the Empire which do not remind us of problems as difficult as those calling for solution in South Africa to-day. It is probably true to say that all nations, peoples, and languages have been brought within the sway of the British flag, but though the phrases fall glibly off the tongue, it is not easy to appreciate the extent of the triumph of organisation which they represent. The reorganising of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony would seem to be a trifle to the nation which governs India with a handful of men,

A COUNTRY WITH TWENTY-EIGHT LANGUAGES.

Language and religion, two of the difficulties with which the new governors of the ex-Republics must contend, were never more awkward factors than in India. Twenty-sight languages are spoken in the Dependency which has sent out its Princes to do homage to King Edward, and none of these is spoken by fewer than four hundred thousand, while the most general is the mother-tongue of eighty-five and a half millions. Besides these there are, in the remotest parts of the country, dialects spoken by half a thousand people, which none other than themselves can interpret. Vastly important, also, to a governing body are the religious tenets of the people over whom it is set. India has nine great creeds, numbering their followers from the two hundred and eight millions of Hindoos, down to the nine and a quarter millions of Animistics, and the innumerable sects included in the forty-three thousand "others."

A RACE THAT IS PASSING AWAY.

All over the Empire the problem of race has been solved in a hundred ways, and Mr. Seddon's friends the Maoris, are fine examples of what is possible under British sway. The Maoris—who are not subject to any registration restrictions beyond the proviso that all who vote must have attained their majority—make good use of their privilege, and at the last General Election, out of a total of 39,854 Maoris (21,673 males and 18,181 females), no fewer than 13,628 voted. Representation of Europeans and aborigines is based on the same proportion, for while the whites return seventy representatives for their 700,000 of population—one representative per 10 000—there are four Maoris to speak for the 40,000 of the original inhabitants. It is pathetic to think of this fine race of people dying away under the influence of civilisation. In less than fifty years their numbers have decreased by fifty per cent. But the blood of these hardy warriors of old time will be entirely dissipated, for Europeans frequently take Maori women for their wives. Two hundred and twenty-nine such cases exist at present; while living with the native tribes are between three and four thousand persons whose parents on one side or the other are white.

THE EMPIRE'S PARLIAMENTS.

There is no scarcity of models for the Parliaments of the new Colonies to be based upon. In Australia the House of Representatives consists of practically double the number of Senators, the return of representative being proportionate to the numerical basis of the population, and except that the Crown appoints the Governor-General, and retains a nominal veto on legislation, Australia is, of course, complete mistress of her own affairs. Her programme is based upon democratic principles—triennial elections and elective Upper House among them. There should arise no lengthy discussion over amending or ending their "House of Lords," for in case of a prolonged disagreement with the House of Representatives the Senate may be dissolved and a new one elected. The granting of the latchkey to this sturdy member of the English household has not tended to diminish the closeness of the ties binding both, and there is much in Australia which may safely be copied in the newer territories. Canada, like Australia, has two Houses—the Senate and Commons—and the members of the Senate are nominated for life by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the Constitution there are now eighty-one Senators. The House of Commons comprises 213 members.

THE GOVERNMENT OF AN EMPIRE.

In addition to the fifty distinct and independent Governments which flourish beneath the wing of the parent Constitution, there are innumerable scattered dependencies under the dominion or protection of the Crown which do not possess regularly formed administrations, and vast territories controlled by British companies. In some areas the method of government with all its ramifications of subordinate offices and functions would stagger the imagination even of a Gilbert. In others the good old rule and simple plan of those ruling who have the power is still honoured in many an island and archipelago, and private individuals fly the British flag, and rule in all the pomp of minor majesty. Elasticity of method must obtain in so far extending an Empire, and the man who could see uniformity of rule established has a long way to go to bring all into line. He must expound his tenets in lands whose extent is fifty-three times that of France, fifty two times that of Germany, three and half times the area of the United States, and three times that of the whole of Europe. The work of the reform is not yet ended in the Constitution of Great Britain but the control, in any fashion, of these multitudinous millions scattered wherever the sun shines, is a feat the like of which has never been before achieved since governments began.


# SAVE YOUR SKIN

**How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.**

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., *the clogged, irritated, or inflamed* condition of the PORES

# SAVE YOUR HAIR

**How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.**

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

# SAVE YOUR HANDS

**How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.**

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this *one night treatment* is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

**Cuticura The Set** Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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## SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

**MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.**

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

**For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.**

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**TEAS**—Perfect Quality.

**COFFEES**—Received the Grand Prix at Paris Exhibition.

**WHISKIES**—Old and mellow.

**PROVISIONS**—Ham, Bacon, Cheese always fresh and good. Jams, Marmalade, Sugar, Tart Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

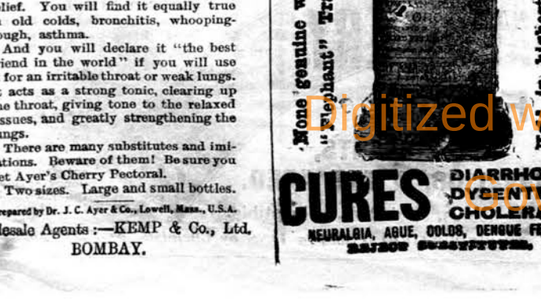
**COFFEES**—Roast and ground daily in India, therefore always fresh.

**TEAS**—A treat for all.

LIPTONS GOODS are on sale at all dealers or from D. C. OOMRIGAR and D. H. HEERAJEE—BOMBAY.

# S. & H. HARRIS'.

**SADDLE SOAP.**

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**THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.**

The Very Finest Dressing, Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed for the Toilet.

**"HARLENE"**

Produces Luxuriant Hair, Prevents its Falling Off or Turning Grey.

UNEQUALLED FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE.

***THE RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.***

For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR.

"HARLENE" PRESERVES, STRENGTHENS, AND INVIGORATES CHILDREN'S HAIR.

*Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.*

1/-, 2/6 and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle from Druggists &c., all over the World.

"HARLENE" Co., High Holborn, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." This is an old proverb, but as true as it is old. Here is just such a friend.

Never be without it. Keep it close at hand all the time.

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It will prove a good friend when you have a fresh cold, bringing immediate relief. You will find it equally true in old colds, bronchitis, whooping-cough, asthma.

And you will declare it "the best friend in the world" if you will use it for an irritable throat or weak lungs. It acts as a strong tonic, clearing up the throat, giving tone to the relaxed tissues, and greatly strengthening the lungs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

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**CURES** DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, &c.

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Engraved Card Case, Rs. 15.

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Pair in Case, Rs. 37.

Silver Sweet Dish, Rs. 8. Large size, Rs. 21.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 12-8.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 12.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 12.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 11.

Cabinet, Rs. 22; Carte-de-visite, Rs. 9.

Cabinet Photo Frame, Rs. 18.

Cabinet, Rs. 12; Carte-de-visite, Rs. 9.

Cabinet, Rs. 16; Panels Rs. 55.

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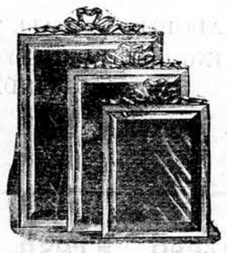
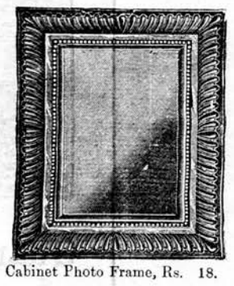
Cabinet Rs. 16; Carte-de visite, Rs. 8.

Cabinet, Rs. 9; Carte-de-visite, Rs. 7. Midget, Rs. 2-8.



Cabinet Rs. 14; Carte-de-visite, Rs. 10



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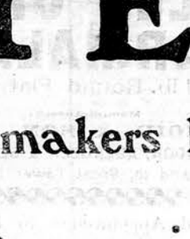
**HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.**

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

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By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is

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When I was bald I came into possession of the secret of a genuine hair-grower. My hair grew to its present length in about 60 days. Hundreds of other similar cases. I am selling the marvellous preparation. To introduce it I will send you a trial box in sealed plain parcel for only 4 stamps. Try it, as I did, and convince yourself. Address:—

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'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun.

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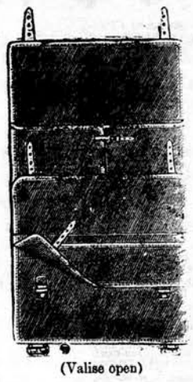
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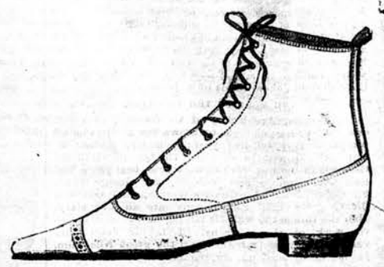

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